FEBRUARY.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,541—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1889.

APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class FRENCH CHEF.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	15th Feb.
BL BENGAL	4199	800	W. Barratt	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
BL SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	22nd ,,
ML ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	29th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	29th ,,
BL PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	5th Apr.
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	12th ,,
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
BL GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May.
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
BL PENINSULAR	55 0	1000	H. Wyatt	17th ,,
ASSAM	2033	500	G. W. F. Browne	21th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passenger transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

The steamer marked M.L. proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.

* This vessel proceeds to Aden only.

In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	3 th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	R. T. Briscoe	14th Feb.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th ,,
NIZAM	2735	500	T. F. Creery	14th Mar
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	28th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China, and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th January, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. '89.	20th Mar. 1889
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Mar. '89.	10th Apr. ,,
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Apr. '89.	1st May ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Apr. '89.	20th May ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 7th March, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th Feb. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemecich	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	15th Feb.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	14th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 15th March, 1889, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO GENOA & MARSEILLES.

THE S. S. CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, Commander ALEXANDERSON will leave BOMBAY for GENOA & MARSEILLES, on or about 5th March. This steamer has splendid accommodation for first-class passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are on the upper Deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (Overland from Genoa or Marseilles) and will be landed with their luggage at the Customs at Genoa or Marseilles free of charge.

For Rates of Passage, Cabin, Plan, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 12th Feb.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

HOMEWARD!

OFFICERS shut out by TROOPSHIPS should apply to the undersigned for Passages to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, &c. Fares extremely low. Baggage space liberal.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Army, Civil and Passenger Agent.
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st February, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m., on 18th February, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwatur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bshrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 15th February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 21st February, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 15th February.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

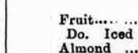
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 18th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th February, 1889. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning *via* Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
Culna	1,931	On or about 1st March 1889.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 13th February 1889.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIRTS.

MADE from the Best Long Cloth and the Finest Irish Linen. Sizes always on hand.

From Rs. 14½ to Rs. 17½.

Price, Samples Shirt .....each Rs. 5-8.
Price per dozen ..... ,, 66.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
HOSIERS, &c., &c.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STERLING SILVER MOUNTED FANCY CHINA TEA SERVICES.

EACH Service comprises Tea Pot, Covered Sugar Basin, and Covered Cream Jug.

In Rich Crown Derby Ware.
Rs. 135.
In Choice Japanesque Ware.
Rs. 117.
In Fancy China, richly ornamented with Floral Subjects.
Rs. 120.

TEA POTS.
COFFEE POTS.
CHOCOLATE POTS.

TREACHER & Co, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BISCUITS, CAKES, &c.

	Per Tin. Rs. a.
Hubbard's Celebrated Rusks	1 12
Scott's Improved "Oat Cakes," very nourishing	1 4
Leamen's, Captains' Original, London	2 4
Fortt's Original, Bath Olives	2 0
,, ,, ,, ,,	1 4
Hill's Wholemeal Gingernuts	1 10
Hill's Dried Scones	2 4
McDowell's Entire Wheaten, Unrivalled	2 4
Robb's Nursery Biscuits	2 4
Mackenzie's Alberts	1 8
Hill's Thin Wine (Wholemeal)	1 8
American Extra Toast	1 8
,, Sea Foam	2 0
Health, by Peek Frean & Co.	1 6
Hill's Malted Nursery Biscuits	2 0
Brown College Biscuits, Huntley & Palmer, 1lb. Tin	0 10
Oswego ,, ,, ,, 1lb. Tin	0 13
Atlantic ,, by Peek Frean & Co. 2lb. Tin	1 2

Huntley & Palmer's Celebrated Biscuits, 1lb. and 2lb. Tins. All kinds kept in Stock.

CAKES.

	Rs. a.
Fruit	2 12
Do. Iced	3 4
Almond	2 12
Do. Iced	3 4
Genoa, large	2 12
Do. small	1 4
Bristol do.	1 4
Cambridge, small	1 4

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Extract from the *Financial News*, March 30, 1887.

"We have before us one of the 'Untearable Letter Copying Books,' which will prove a boon to the commercial community. The book is compact, well bound, and has every essential that a thing of the kind should possess."

UNTEARABLE LETTER COPYING BOOKS.

THE PATENT WATERPROOF-MARGIN LETTER COPYING BOOKS are the strongest bound and most durable now made. They are the only Letter Books that have every SINGLE LEAF WATERPROOFED, and are a great improvement over all other systems of so-called waterproof binding, which do not affect the leaves in the slightest.

No amount of water thrown into the books will destroy their binding.

It does not increase the thickness of the books, as is the case with the extra thick Copying papers now being used.

The cost to the Public is about the same as that of the ordinary Copying Books.

Quarto Size 500 leaf Rs. 3-0; 1,000 leaf Rs. 5-0.

PHILLIPS & CO., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A LIFE POLICY.

For Rs. 10,000

May be effected at the following rates with the

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Per Month.

At age	25	Rs. 24-7-9
,, ,,	30	,, 26-9-9
,, ,,	35	,, 29-4-9
,, ,,	40	,, 32-6-4

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

TREACHER & Co. only stock Articles from the best sources.

	Rs. a.
BATS, Best English make, Men's .....each	7 0
Do. do. Cork-handled, Men's ... ,,	8 8
Do. do. Pinder's Pull Tight, with a screw adjustment which enables the player to keep his Bat tightly strung ..... ,,	15 0
Do. do. Champion match, Plain strung ..... ,,	10 8
Do. do. do. double strung... ,,	12 0
Do. do. do. Cork Handled . ,,	11 0
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the latest pattern ..... ,,	12 8
Do. The Demon, Slazenger's ..... ,,	13 0
Do. The Victor, Fortnam's ..... ,,	12 8
Do. Cane and Ash ..... ,,	13 8
Do. Ayres' Champion ..... ,,	13 4

	Rs. a.
BALLS, best Flannel covered, Match...Per doz.	8 8
Do. do. do. Champion ... ,,	9 0
Do. do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced ... ,,	12 8
Do. Ayres' do. ..... ,,	12 8
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India Rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case .....Per set	47 8
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½, Regulation Club .....each	12 0
PRESSES, in plain Mahogany, with Screws .....each	8 8
HOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-Rubber Soles.....per pair	11 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,

IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF GYMKHANA KIT,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S EDINA WHISKY.

A PERFECT BLENDING of the CHOICEST BRANDS of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies, in their Native Purity as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

(Matured in Sherry Casks.)

EDINA WHISKY

Is a Luxury in pure Scotch Whiskies. Clever Judges pronounce it "Unique and Unrivalled," "An Exquisite Blending," "Harmonious in Combination," "Evenly-Balanced," "Delicately-Toned," "Pleasant to the Palate."

EDINA WHISKY

Possesses a Character so novel, and so entirely its own, that it claims the very first place among High-Class Whiskies, being of guaranteed age, a Pure Whisky of Delicious Flavour and Choicest Quality.

Per Dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND! ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE.

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Gentlemen "HOMEWARD BOUND" to their large stock of useful requisites for the journey, all of which are of the best quality only.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
Estd. in 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. in 1870.

SAINT RAPHAEL WINE.

The Eminent, Delicious and RECONSTITUTING Wine.
Per dozen, Rs. 24, of the Sole Agents.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

JUST LANDED

HATS!
HATS!!
HATS!!!
FOR EVENING WEAR.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their Local and Mofussil constituents of the arrival of their Felt Hats made Specially to their order, the Newest and most Approved Shapes. Extra light, and grease proof head Linings.

	Rs.
Black Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	9-8
Black Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	
Black Stiff Square, High Crown, a Special Hat for tall Gentlemen.	
Drab Square Crown do. do.	
Drab Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown and Square	
Brown Round Crown, all the New Shapes	

DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality	15 8
Tall Drab, Fine Beaver Felt	11 8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)	12 8

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a Large Choice..	5 0
Tweed Caps, Cricketing, one Peak	3 8
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks	4 0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks, and Ear Flaps	4 0
Gent's Drab Terai Hats, Best Quality	14 8
Ladies' Drab do. do.	14 8

THORPE AND CO.,

SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

THIS important Department is under the immediate supervision of a thorough experienced Bootmaker from a First class West End House. All ORDERS for REGULATION, HUNTING, NEWMARKET, POLO, RACING, DRESS and UNDRESS WELLINGTON BOOTS will be executed in the latest style and best West-end finish. Correct cut and accurate fit guaranteed.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

FRUIT STANDS.

	Rs.
Blue glass bowl on plated pedestal with open work frame and swan handles, diam. 11 in., height 8 in.	15
A Nut Dish of porcelain in the form of a shell painted with a hazel spray, supported on a partially gilt pedestal, is surmounted by an oxidized squirrel eating a nut	27
A pretty Fruit Stand with cut crystal round dish, 10 in. diam., on partially gilt embossed pedestal, 11 in. high	36
In a round blue glass fruit dish framed in partially gilt open work on the scroll handles are full length figures of cupids flying butterflies, greatest diameter 14 in.	45
In an elegant fruit dish of blue Bohemian glass on a remarkably beautiful partially gilt stand, half length figures of cupids drawing their bows form the handles. It is oval in shape, and the greatest length over all is eighteen inches	65
A plainer Epergne, without any gilding, has a ruby glass bowl framed in pierced open scroll-work, with delicately carved female caryatids on the handles, and side branches from which two ruby glass baskets similarly framed are suspended. Height 20 inches, breadth 16 in.	10
Palm Epergne, with four branches for candles, from each of which a glass-lined basket is pendant. On the rocky base stands the finely modelled figure of a stag browsing on the lowest palm leaf while those forming the crown of the tree support a cut crystal dish 15 in. diameter	155
A very handsome centrepiece, has a robust oxidized cupid for a pedestal, seated on highly ornate partially gilt base, holding aloft a large blue glass bowl, framed in pierced open scroll work, also partially gilt, and with two miniature cupids perched on the handles	200
A richly decorated centrepiece, oxidized and partially gilt, 2 ft. high and 2 in. wide; with two spirited female figures on the base, and surmounted by a cut crystal dish 16½ in. diameter	400
Gilt centrepiece with whistling bird surprise. The base is square with rich gold mouldings and highly finished panel paintings in enamel, à la watteau. Round the centre shaft are three round crystal dishes, one above the other, 14 in., 12 in., and 9 in. diameter, and at the apex is a peach which falls open in halves on a spring being touched, disclosing a tiny bird of brilliant plumage, which warbles most naturally with appropriate movements of its beak, head, and body, until the peach suddenly closes up again with a snap. Height 32 in.	500

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LEGHORN HATS.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT just opened out in all the LATEST SPRING SHAPES with PLAIN and FANCY BRIMS.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,

HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY. SHOW ROOMS. EAST STREET POONA.

RATANJI MERWANJI CHEESGUR & CO.

SHIP-CHANDLERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

SUPPLIERS OF PUBLIC-WORKS, MUNICIPALITIES & RAILWAY REQUISITES,

DEALERS IN

COTTON MILLS, GINS, AND PRESS STORES, &c., &c.

SOLE SUB AGENTS for ANTI-OXIDE and ANTI-FOULING Composition of Latest Improvement, which has been so largely used both in EUROPE and COLONIES for Painting Ships' bottoms.

All up-country orders shall have our best and prompt attention.

RATANJEE MERWANJEE CHEESGUR & CO.,
219,221 ABDOOL RAHAMON STREET.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS,

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS,	8	qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.	
PORTS	6	,, ,, Hooper Brothers, Oporto. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.	
SHERRIES	6	,, ,, Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts.	

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

INDISPENSABLE TO ALL OWNERS OF HORSES.

KEMP & CO.'S

ALTERATIVE CONDITION POWDER

FOR HORSES.

For Improving the Tone of the System and Purifying the Blood, thus quickly producing FINE CONDITION, A GLOSSY COAT, HEALTH AND STRENGH.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL:—I have found that the Powder is EXCELLENT AND BRINGS A HORSE INTO CONDITION in about a fortnight. The Pony I showed you, which I had purchased in Bombay, just landed, is now getting into condition, and will probably *run at the Kamptee Races.* (Signed) G. H. C.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD REAY,
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
AND THE
VICEROY OF INDIA.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
58, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

LANSDOWNE HOTEL,
QUETTA.
APPLY TO MANAGER.

HURJEEMULL & Co.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

A CARD.—We have always in stock a large collection of INDIAN GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, CASHMERE SHAWLS, PERSIAN CARPETS, INDIAN DHURIES and FOOLKARIES and other Indian Stuffs.

PRICES MODERATE.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

ADDRESS: RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET.
Bombay, 7th January, 1889.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

THE PATENT RIGHTS in Eleven Valuable Patents for the Presidency of Bombay and the Central Provinces. Worked with energy and a sufficient Capital there is over A CRORE OF RUPEES PROFIT to be obtained from the working of these Patents. Apply at No. 5, COLABA CAUSEWAY, where Specifications and Drawings can be inspected, and other particulars obtained.

SALVATION ARMY.
GAIETY THEATRE.
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17, AT 8 P.M.
A CALL TO ARMS.
COMMR. and MRS. BOOTH-TUCKER with Officers just arrived from England.
Reserved Seats 4 Annas.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, PRINCE'S DOCK.
FEBRUARY 16TH & 18TH.
THE AUSTRALIAN MERRY-MAKERS will give a Variety Entertainment, consisting of Acrobatic Feats in Mid-air, Songs, Dances and Laughable Sketches.
PRICES.—Reserve Seats.....Rs. 2.
Second " .....Re. 1 & 8 As.

BULL, BEVAN AND Co., Ld.

MR. E. BATMAN STEWARD, one of the Directors of the Company, has arrived in Bombay and TAKEN OVER the Conduct of the COMPANY'S AGENCY.
The late Agent has left for England per s.s. LYCIA.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the GENERAL ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders held THIS DAY, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per Share, free of income-tax, for the period ending 31st December 1888, has been declared payable at this Office on and after the 21st February 1889, to Shareholders whose names were on the Company's Register on the 9th instant.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th Rampart Row, 14th February, 1889.

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA SPINNING & MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that in terms of the Resolution passed at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING held on the 24th January, 1889, and confirmed at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING held on the 11th instant, the Agency of the Company, has been handed over by Messrs. Goverdhundas Goculdas Tejpal and Co. to the Undersigned.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DAMODUR KHIMJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers & Agents.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the Right of COLLECTING TOLLS in the District of Nasik on the Provincial and Local Fund Lines of Roads both for One Year only or for Three Years commencing from the first of April 1889.

2. Tenders must be in the subjoined form, but they must be submitted for (*a*) each Toll-bar; or (*b*) for each Road; or (c) for the Provincial Roads and Local Fund Roads separately; or (*d*) for all the Roads of the District on which there are Toll-bars.

3. Tenders must be forwarded in sealed covers so as to reach the Huzur Deputy Collector in his Office at Nasik before 12 a.m., Madras time, on MONDAY, the 25th of February 1889.

4. Tenders must be accompanied by (*a*) Certificate of Solvency, signed by an Assistant or Deputy Collector, or if from foreign territory by the authority most nearly correspondent to such officer, together with a deposit as earnest-money on the highest amount tendered, of Rs. 1,000, if the Tender be for the whole District; Rs. 500, if for all the Provincial Roads or the Local Fund Roads in the District; Rs. 100, if for one Road; and Rs. 50, if for one Toll-bar; or (*b*) in the absence of such Certificate, a deposit equal to one-fourth the highest amount tendered as security.

5. The earnest-money referred to in the preceding para. shall be forfeited, if the tenderer fails to execute the necessary agreement and security bond within fifteen days from the date of communication to him of the final acceptance of the Tender.

6. If the Tender be not accepted or accepted only partially, the whole or a proportionate amount of the earnest or deposit money, as the case may be, will be returned.

7. The acceptance of any Tender will be subject to the confirmation of the Commissioner, C.D., who will not be bound to accept the highest or any Tender, but will select any Tender or order the sale of the forms by auction as he may think fit.

8. For further particulars, apply to the Huzur Deputy Collector.

C. W. RICHARDSON,
for Collector of Nasik.

Dated 11th February, 1889.

FORM OF TENDER.

To, The COLLECTOR OF NASIK.

SIR,—With reference to your Advertisement, dated 1889, inviting Tenders for the Right of Collecting Tolls on the Provincial and Local Fund Lines of Roads both for One Year only and for Three Years commencing from the 1st April 1889, I hereby beg to tender (or for the term of commencing from the first of April 1889, a sum of Rupees (the sum should be entered both in figures and words) and to send herewith (*a*) a certificate of my solvency together with Currency Notes of Rs. as earnest-money on the highest amount tendered by me; or (*b*) Currency Notes of Rs. as a deposit of a sum equal to one-fourth the highest amount tendered by me, (as the case may be) as required by the advertisement.—I beg to remain, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

Dated

(Signature)

(Address in full)

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

LIST of NEW BOOKS received on the 12th February FOR SALE and CIRCULATION.

FICTION.	Rs.	a.
A Swiss Ghost Story; by Mrs. J. D. Copland....	1	8
Blue Ribbon; by the Author of St. Olaves	1	14
Cyril; by Geoffrey Drage	4	8
Comic History of France; by P. O. P. Sniff	1	8
Every Morning; by J. Parker, D.D.	4	8
Faithful and Unfaithful; by Margaret Lee.....	2	10
Hon'ble Mrs. Vereker; by the Author of Molly Bawn.....	1	14
In His Name; by E. E. Hall.....	4	8
In the City of Flowers; by E. Marshall.....	3	12
King or Knave; by R. E. Francillon.....	2	8
Fine Men's Morrice; by W. H. Pollock	4	8
Ivan; by L. B. Walford	1	14
Purple and Fine Linen; by Mrs. Alexander Fraser, 3 vols	23	10
Queen's Token; by Mrs. Cashel Hoey	1	2
Red Court Farm; by Mrs. Henry Wood.....	2	8
Ralph Hardcastle's Will; by Agnes Giberne...	3	12
Spring Days; by G. Moore.....	3	12
The Last Von Relkenburg; by L. Von Francois	4	8
Violet Vyvian M. F. H; by May Crommelin, 3 vols	23	10
Very Same Man; by Greville Gordon.....	0	12

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bishop Patterson; by Jesse Page.....	1	4
Brickcutting and Setting; by Adam Hammond	1	4
Field and Hedgerow; by Richard Jeffries.....	4	8
Fifty Years of a Showman's Life; by Van Hero	5	10
Fifteen Hundred Facts and Similes; by Rev. J. F. B. Tinling, B.A.	4	8
Garry's Elocutionists	1	4
Industries of Japan; by J. J. Rain	23	8
James Chalmers; by Wm. Robson.....	1	4
Leigh Hunt; by Charles Kent	2	8
Robert Moffat; by David J. Deane	2	8
Prince of Wales' Speeches and Addresses; by J. Macaulay, A.M., M.D.	9	0
Robert Morrison; by W. J. Townsend	1	4
Samuel Crowther; by Jesse Page	1	4
The Critical Period of American History; by J. Fiske	7	12
The Bible in the Pacific; by Rev. A. W. Murray.....	4	4
Recollections of the Prize Ring; by Fred. Hemming	0	12
The Year's Art, 1889.....	2	10
William Carey; by J. B. Myers.....	1	4

BIOGRAPHY.

Alexander Balfour (a Memoir); by R. H. Lundie, M.A.	4	8
Life and Letters of Mrs. Sewell; by Mrs. Bayley	4	8
Lives of Robert and Mary Moffat; by John S. Moffat	2	8
Macaulay's Essays and Lay of Ancient Rome...	3	0
Macaulay's Life and Letters	3	0
The Life of Samuel Morley; by E. Hodder.....	3	12

HISTORY.

History of England; by Lord Macaulay, 2 vols.	6	0
The Story of the Nations: Chaldea, and Assyria; by Renaide A. Bajozin.....each	3	12
The Story of the Nations: The Goths; by Henry Bradley	3	12
The Story of the Nations: Turkey; by Stanley L. Poole	3	12
The Story of the Nations: Persia; by S. W. Benjamin.....	3	12
Through Holland and Germany; by J. P. Mahaffy	7	12

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION
FANCY FAIR
WILL TAKE PLACE
On the 21st, 22nd and 23rd February, Instant,
At the ALBERT HALL of the Institution.
The Fancy Fair is under the Distinguished Patronage of
H. E. LADY REAY,
and
Will be opened by
H. R. H. THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

	Rs.
Admission on the First Day to the Fancy Fair	1
Admission to the *Cafe Chantant* Concert, each day.....	1
Season Ticket for the Three Days, including admission to the Fair and Concert	2

Children under twelve, Half Price.
Tickets may be obtained of COOPER MADON & Co., Ld. and at THE ALEXANDRA SCHOOL.
JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, February, 1889.

UNDER VERY DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.
THE GRAND BAZAAR AND FANCY FAIR,
In aid of the Wesleyan Methodist Military and Naval Church, and Soldiers' Home, Bombay,
Will be continued in the TOWN HALL
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.
HOURS OF SALE—3 TO 10 P.M.
MUSICAL PROGRAMME.
(PIANO KINDLY LENT BY MARCKS & Co., Ld.)
4-30 to 7 P.M.—Mrs. Allan. The Misses Yardley, Mrs. Preston. Mr Davey. Mrs. Walker. Herr Kuchenmeister.
5 to 9 P.M.—Selections by Band of Marine Battalion.
8 to 10 P.M.—Mrs. Boyd. Mr. Lamb. Miss Flower. Mr. Marsland. Mr. Stephenson.
Fancy and Useful Goods of all kinds, Art Pottery, Flowers and Ferns, Fishing Pond, Art Exhibition, Magic Lantern, Galvanic Battery, &c., &c., Weighing Chair, Spirometer and Dynamometer, kindly lent by Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.
Reasonable Prices only will be charged, and every Purchaser will receive full value for Money. Change given.
REFRESHMENTS: VIENNA CONFECTIONERY Co.
Admission To-day, As. 8; To-morrow, As. 4; Children Half Price To-day only.
(SPECIAL TRAMS WILL RUN.)
N. B.—No extra charge for MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT have graciously promised to visit the Bazaar on SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

COOK'S
POPULAR HARBOUR EXCURSIONS.
THE s. s. "GODAVARI" will leave the Apollo Bunder on SATURDAY next, 16th inst., at 8-30 p.m., for a Moonlight Cruise round the Harbour. See Handbills.
Band and Refreshments on Board.
Tickets, ONE RUPEE, from
THOMAS COOK & SON.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.
TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 400 tons Wagon Bottom Boards of Calicut Poonwood, or Beatcak Timber.
Specification and Form of Tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.
Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 6th March next, after which hour no Tender will be received.
This Deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the contract, failing which on the Contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the Contract and forfeit the Deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th February, 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD RAILS FOR SALE.
THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 13th March next, Tenders for the purchase of any quantity up to 2,000 tons of old Iron Rails, double-headed section, of various lengths, from 12 to 24 feet, now lying on the Company's premises, Warehunder, Mazagon, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.
Offers which must be made on the Company's form, to be obtained from the Undersigned, must specify the quantity required, the rate per ton weighed over on the spot, or delivered by the Company into Barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Wharf, also that the whole quantity tendered for will be paid for and removed from the Company's premises not later than the end of June next.
Payment must be made before delivery.
On notification of acceptance of Tender, the Purchaser will be required to make at once an advance payment of Rs. 5 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 2,500 as security for due fulfilment of the engagement, failing which this sum will be forfeited to the Company without the necessity of their having to prove any actual loss by the transaction.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office Parel, 11th February 1889.

NOW READY.
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy .....Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with he total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,600,000
POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.
BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

EDUCATION.
MR. F. M. BUCKLAND, M. A.,
(ETON AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD.)
PREPARES PUPILS for the Public Schools. Terms 100 Guineas Per Annum. Laleham, Staines, Middlesex.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.
For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "
GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOR SALE.—An ELECTRIC LIGHT DYNAMO, in thorough Good Order, capable of lighting 16 Lamps; 12 horse power. Apply to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

FOR LADIES.—Martin Spring Belts, gilt and Silver wire, interlaced with Silk cord, fancy buckles, Rs. 3-8; also the New Leather Belts in Tan and Dark Colors, with narrow strap, 2 and 3 buckles, from Rs. 1-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co, Ld.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Church Gate Street, Fort.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, at moderate prices.

OUR TOY CRICKET SETS from Rs. 1-8; and Games, from Annas 12; as well as Toys and Dolls in great Variety, from Annas 2 to Rs. 12, are acknowledged Cheapest in India.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FRENCH PRUNES in beautiful condition, 6 Annas per lb.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay.

NO Collector or Forest Officer should travel without the "En-tout-Cas" Combination Lamp and Lantern, Warranted Stormproof. Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

FOR SALE.—A SOUNDY'S SEMI-GRAND PIANO, in good order, keeps good tune. Apply to J. F. WALKER, 23, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

WANTED.—A LADY ASSISTANT for the Anglo-Vernacular Mission Girls' Schools Surat. Application should be made at once to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Zenana Mission House, Surat.

WANTED.—Immediately for one of the district Mills a thoroughly Experienced and Efficient WEAVING MASTER, to whom need apply to "T. H. S.," JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

TWO LADIES (Sisters) seek an engagement, either together or separately, in an English or Parsee Family to teach Young Children. Highest references given. Address: MISS MANNING, Post Office, Hyderabad, Deccan.

FOUND.—Two SHIKARI DOGS, owner can have them restored by proving himself the owner, and paying all expenses of same. Apply to "T. H.S.," Jeejeebhai Jehangeer & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

DIXON MEMORIAL CONCERT.—Brethren intending to attend this Concert will greatly assist the Committee by securing their seats at once in the space reserved for Freemasons. Seats in this space will not be reserved after SATURDAY, 16th inst.

CHRISTIE H. BUTLER, Dental Surgeon. Above Bourne and Shepherd's Photographic Studio.

HAMBURG COLONIAL EXHIBITION 1889.—Arrangements can be made for securing Space at Moderate rates. Apply to "9.9," care of this paper

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns have issued YEAR ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

TO LET.—Large and Well-furnished Bungalow, Cragie Burn, Matheran, for the Hot Season 1889.—Apply to "DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co."

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 27 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLE FOR SALE, 7 shots, sighted to 400 yards, good as new, Rs. 70. Apply to "J.," care of *Gazette* office.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents,

VANILLA STICKS, Rs. 18 per lb.; Rs. 1-8 per oz; Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, As. 10 and 14 per bottle; Violet Powder, &c.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents: PHIPSON and Co.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

G. H. MUMM'S celebrated Extra DRY CHAMPAGNE. Quarts, Rs. 45 per case of 1 dozen. Pints Rs. 42 per case of 2 dozen.—Agents, Messrs. The Bombay Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE.—VICTORIA, nearly new, and brown Australian Mare, under 6, with harness, and stable gearing, Price Rs. 750. Apply to J. F. WALKER, 23, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

BEST FIRE BRICKS DEPOT.—FOR SALE Best Fire Bricks, Blochairn Brand, Rates very moderate, delivered at our works. Apply to JAMES H. LATIMER and Co., 40, Forbes Street.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 23, Medows Street, Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadow Street, Bombay.

BILLIARD CHALK, 2 As. per dozen; Tips 3 As. per dozen; Cues from Rs. 1-8 to 9 each; Wafers, 8 As. a box; Spots, 8 As. per box; Short Rest from Rs. 3 each; Cement Balls, &c., very cheap.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo Street.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals:—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886.—Address: The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 27 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying forty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—
PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
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PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
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P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
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JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith., N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHN WHEAL, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Poona, has been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, the valuable household furniture, horses and carriage, garden plants, &c., &c., the property of Colonel FRANK JAMES, P. W. O., Grenadiers, at his residence, No 5, Stavely Road, on SATURDAY, the 23rd February, 1889, sale commencing at 11-30 a.m., at which time will be sold a choice and very valuable lot of large moveable picture "Panels" painted on stout canvas in oil, for application with flat stencilling to wall decoration in India.

	Size Feet.
Chandluch Vales, Devon	.. 2½ by 1½
A Mountain Torrent Dartmoor	.. 2½ by 1½
The Woolar Lake, Cashmere	.. 3 by 1½
A River Scene, Poona	.. 7½ by 5½
The Frozen Pond	.. 3½ by 2
Lleyn Idwall, Wales	.. 3½ by 4
Snow Scene, The Frozen Mill	.. 4 by 6
The Dal Canal, Cashmere	.. 3½ by 2
Figure, "Halt who comes there"	.. 2½ by 2
Figure, The Gleaner	.. 3½ by 1½
Flowers, The Orchid Basket	.. 3 by 3½
Flowers, The Gold Mohur	.. 3½ by 2
Parbutti, Poona, by C.F. J.	.. 2½ by 3½
The Old Mill Pond; by C.F. J.	.. 2½ by 2
Singhur: The Home of Surjee; by C.F.J.	.. 1½ by 3
Back Bay. Bombay; by C.F.J.	.. 1½ by 3
Roses; by E. G. Krovan, Scotch Academy; by C.F.J.	.. 2 by 2½
Evening; by G.C.F.J.	.. 1½ by 2½
Morning; by C.F.J.	.. 1½ by 2½
The Falls of Gairsappa; by C.F.J.	.. 1½ by 1
The Lushington Fall-Canard; by C.F.J.	.. 1½ by 1

JOHN WHEAL,
East Street, Poona.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of good will and stock in-trade of coach building business at Gamdavi Road.
Under the decretal order made in suit No. 414 of 87 and under instructions from the Commissioner, High Court, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the stock-in-trade and good will of the old established coach building business for many years carried are at Gamdavi Road, Bombay, by the family of parties to the suit under the title of Pootajee Vithai and Sons, consisting of brougham, shigram, mail-coach, waggonette, victoria, buggy, silk pieces, vices, anvils, bellows, blacksmith tools, cupboards, show cases, babul and bhendi wood, old iron, planks, stone, slabs, jack, screw, old wheel, saws, iron and brass keys, ropes, &c., &c.
The above will be put up for sale in lots, one of which will also be the good will of the business.
The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.
Under instructions from the owners, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on the premises and without reserve, the following very valuable landed property, viz:—
All the estate and interest of Dadabhoy Jamsetjee Naigaumwalla and Cursetjee Jamsetjee Naigaumwalla of and in all that piece or parcel of land being part of ground formerly called or known as Moti Churney, situate on the south side of Churney Road at Girgaum in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 418 square yards or thereabout, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 15, with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward Nos. 2272, Street No. 448-450, and bounded on the north by the Churney Road, on the south by the property of Nanabhai Bhicaji Mistry, on the east by the Girgaum to Breach Candy Road and on the west by the property of Cursetjee Bomanjee Dubash.
NOTE.—The property will be sold subject to certain right of way over the entrance to the adjoining properties along the passages or gullies on the southern and western boundaries of the present property, and subject also to certain covenant in a deed of conveyance bearing date 15th December 1869, and to a declaration in the same deed contained against selling, conveying, under letting or parting with the possession of the property to any person not being a Parsee or Zoroastrian.
For inspection of the said deed and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, or Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, Dinsha and Kanga, Solicitors for the respective parties.

AUCTION SALE of two very valuable vacant pieces of land, suitable for building purposes, situated at Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, facing the sea.
Under instructions from the administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises in separate lots, the following valuable pieces of land:—
LOT NO 1.—All that piece or parcel of vacant ground situate at Peddar Road, containing by admeasurement 1634 ¾ square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the west by the property of the late Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, on the east by the public road called Peddar Road, on the north by a carriage passage belonging to the estate of the late Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy and leading to the late Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy's bungalow, and on the south by the property lately belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy.
LOT NO. 2.—All that piece or parcel of vacant ground, situate at Peddar Road, containing by admeasurement 1763 ¾ square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the west by the property of the late Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, on the east by the public road called Peddar Road, on the north by a plot of land lately belonging to the estate of Mr. Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy, and on the south by a carriage passage belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of lost luggage and unclaimed goods at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Victoria Terminus.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.
A quantity of lost luggage and unclaimed goods.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.
A few lots of office furniture, such as chairs, tables, screens, cupboards, &c., &c.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 pair of handsome strong walers, very fast and hardy and up to any work.
1 second-hand strong English-built landau, in very good order.
1 second-hand strong English-built high wheel dog-cart.
1 flea-bitten grey galloway, 14 hands, 7 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 second-hand English-built glass fronted office brougham, by Kesterton.
1 second-hand strong mail-phaeton, in very good order.
The property of a gentleman proceeding to England.
1 English-made gentleman saddle with bridle.
1 handsome strong English-built conveyance, with pair of horses and harness.
1 young well-bred fox terrier dog.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Melows Street, Fort opposite Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co., Auctioneers, the valuable and handsome, black-wood and teak-wood, plain and carved household furniture, best plate ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate pictures and oleographs, hanging and table kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of A. SPELLING, Esq.
The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIP'S CHRONOMETERS.
Under instructions from the Director of the Government Observatory, Colaba, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms.—5 ships Chronometers.
The above is on view.

FOR COTTON SPINNERS AND OTHERS.
New Consignment.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a new consignment of mill stores, consisting of 9" Mason's tubes, 4½" and 5" Warper's bobbin-horse, falls grinders, Doby grates for Livesey loo ", 1¼" and 1½" pulley block chain, striking combs, fire plug boxes, large shovel dampers, large cast-iron beams, rolls of cotton bolting, a noke consumer, assisting of bell-mouthed brass valves, brass stop valves, wrought iron varrels and beads, skewers iron sockets, 1¼" roller fillets, and 1" clearer fillets.
The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.
On SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mr. Ali bin Ameer's stable, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co., a large lot of Arab and Persian horses, consisting of chargers, races, hunters, hack, ponies, galloways, &c., the property of the late Arab Alli Afendi and other Arab dealers proceeding to their native country.
The horses are on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4, "Tent Woodhouse Road" Colaba, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, French polished household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by John Roberts and Co. with balls, cues, &c., handsome oleographs and pictures, rich China and Japanese vases, handsome table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of G. Opitz, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.
1 very handsome English-built new victoria, with fix coach-box, by Kesterton, suitable for single horse.
1 second-hand strong English-built landau, on C-spring, by Kesterton, suitable for pair.
2 second-hand English-built cane barouche, by Kesterton, suitable for pair.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, February 15, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

NOTICE.
SALE of Indigo, Gums, &c., advertised to be sold this day, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and *in re* Amin Jacob, an insolvent, until further order.

SALE OF INDIGO, GUM, CADJAN SHEDS, &c.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dyeing Factory at Dadur, by order of the Official Assignee, H. C., and *in re* Amin Jakub Khatri, an insolvent, consisting of few bags of indigo and gums, tubs with indigo-water, cadjan sheds for removal, &c.

SALE of remaining stock-in-trade of jewellery, handsome Japanese jars, Persian carpets, real ivory ware, Indian work-boxes, show cases, cupboards, &c., &c.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 60, Meadows Street, Fort, (next to Messrs. Morenas and Co.,) by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee for the Estate and Effects of Thowoomul Nursingdas, Indian Shawl, Jeweller and General Merchant, an insolvent, the abovementioned remaining stock.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, February 15, 1889.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES AND EMBROIDERIES.
TO-MORROW

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bazaar at the Town Hall.
Polo at Maidan at 4-45 p.m.
Royal Yacht Club annual meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Mr. J. Darling's lecture on "Bi-metallism," 8-30 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The Lisnacrieve (s) arrived on the 13th from Batoum.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Lycia (f), for Antwerp; Iran (s), Liverpool; Kharagola (s), Karachi and Coast; and Landaura (s), Calcutta and Pondicherry.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Kt. of St. George and the s.s. Iran left the dock on Wednesday and the s.s. Lycia yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong per extra s. s. Amphitrite will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. to-morrow, the 16th instant.

THEFT AT UPPER COLABA.—Lady White Jervis, residing at Upper Colaba, reported to the police on Wednesday that a diamond star valued at Rs. 375 had been stolen from a drawer in her toilet table.

FAIRS.—The Hunsraj Temple Fair will be held to-day at the Byculla railway bridge, and to-day also will take place the Mankeshwar Fair at the Old Gunpowder Road, Mazagon. Both fairs will continue for three successive days.

POLO.—The game to-morrow will be:—Stripes.—Capt. Phayre (capt.), Capt. Brooke, and Messrs. Venables, Barton, Phillips, and Campbell. White.—Mr. Prevost (capt.), Captains Baxter, Bishop, and Hodgkinson, and Messrs. Loch and Nathan.

LOST.—A young man named H. Good reports that on Tuesday night he lost a gold watch and chain somewhere between the Carlton Club and Colaba. A reward is offered to the finder on applying to Mr. F. B. Stewart, at the establishment of Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Company.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court Bundoo Hajamkhan, a servant to Mr. W. H. Hill, Chief Officer of the s. s. Landaura, at present lying in the harbour, was charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with stealing a currency note for Rs. 10 from his employer on Wednesday. The accused was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Babula Tank Road into the circumstances connected with the death of a woman named Vittee, aged 32 years. Deceased had been ailing for the past six months. She was recently a patient in the G. T. Hospital, but left of her own accord, although still unwell. She frequently expressed a desire to die, and on Wednesday her dead body was found floating in the Babula Tank. There were no marks of violence on it. A verdict of suicidal death by drowning was recorded.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Parel upon the circumstances attending the death of Keshow Ramchunder, aged 24 years, a carpenter employed in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parel. Deceased, it appeared, was addicted to drink, and on Tuesday night he was found by some of his friends lying in a state of intoxication at the Parel village, when he was carried home. He died from its effects on Wednesday. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by excessive drinking.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS.—Messrs. Crawford and Company, auctioneers, put up to sale by public auction on the premises on Wednesday evening last the leasehold property of the Bombay Saw Mills Company possessing a frontage to Bombay Harbour at Tank Bunder and a right to import timber free of Port Trust bunder fees together with the good-will of the business of the company, the engines, machinery, &c. The property was offered at an upset price of rupees two and a half lakhs. There were, however, no bids[illegible] was not sold.

COOK'S MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—Another of those pleasant little moonlight trips round the harbour in the Godaveri comes off to-morrow evening, the steamer leaving the Apollo Bunder at 8-30 prompt. In the announcements hitherto the steamer Godavari was referred to as being "fitted up with electric light." In the advertisement for to-morrow evening's cruise, however, it will be noticed that these words are omitted. It would appear that the electric does not find favour with the young people especially. Last trip a young lady sitting in a corner with a young gentleman, who was very devoted in his attentions to her, was heard to remark: "Bother that electric light." This had the desired effect, and the order has been given to dispense with the electric light on this occasion, "in order," to put it mildly, "that the beauty of the harbour may be more fully appreciated."

A BITTER PILL.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan the case of Pastonjee Nanabhoy Colabawalla *versus* Cowasjee Bhicajee Daroowalla was called for hearing. The complainant Pestonjee, who is a wine merchant residing at Grant Road, charged the defendant Cowasjee with having made certain malicious and defamatory statements reflecting on the character of the complainant. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared on behalf of the complainant, and the accused appeared in person. Mr. Brown, before proceeding with the case, stated to his Worship that after the summons had been served on the defendant Cowasjee, he tendered the following written apology, which has been accepted by Mr. Pestonjee:—"To Pestonjee Nanabhoy Colabawalla.—Referring to the proceedings recently instituted by you against me in the Girgaum Police Court and still pending, wherein you charge me with having, without proper cause or excuse, made and published certain malicious and defamatory statements against you in a petition sent by me to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, dated the 11th December 1888, I hereby admit that such statements were malicious and defamatory, and that there was no foundation in fact for such statements or any or either of them, and I tender you this my humble apology for having caused you any annoyance in the matter. You may make such use of this letter as you may think fit. The costs of and incidental to this proceeding have been this day paid by me to you. Dated 13th February 1889.—(Sd.) COWASJEE BHICAJEE DAROOWALLAH."

Mr. Brown then applied for leave to withdraw the charge. The Magistrate granted the application and the parties left the Court.

WESTERN INDIA VOLUNTEER ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

PRIZE AND SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

	Rs.
H E the Governor of Bombay	100
Lt-Col the Hon L H Bayley	100
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.	50
Messrs B & A Hormarjee	50
Messrs E Spinner & Co	50
Messrs Treacher & Co—a Cup—	50
Messrs Lund & Blockley—a Medal—	40
Messrs Grindlay Groom & Co	30
Messrs Ewart Latham & Co	25
Messrs Walton & Bromley	25
A B Dunnett, Esq	25
Messrs Greaves, Cotton & Co	20
The Hon Sir Raymond West, MA, KCIE	20
Brig-Genl B H Pottinger	20
W Richardson, Esq	20
Capt J P Baird	20
The Hon F Forbes Adam, C I E	15
W Lee-Warner, Esq	15
Lt-Col H J B Hargrave, B B & C I Ry Vol	15
Sassoon J David, Esq	15
E H Elsworthy, Esq	15
J B Duxbury, Esq	15
D Gostling, Esq	15
Frank Chalk, Esq	15
Capt Alfred King	15
Lieut Fred C Brewin	15
Capt A C Clark	10
Lieut J Sanders Slater	10
J M Drennan, Esq	10
Wm N Fleming, Esq	10
E Beynon, Esq	10
John Fachiri, Esq	8
R P Brunton, Esq	5
P E Cameron, Esq	5
A J Evans, Esq	5
Total Rs.	868

SURGEON C. MONKS has been re-appointed to act as Health Officer of the Port of Bombay.

MR. B. ROBERTSON, C.S., has been appointed to exercise, until further orders, the powers and to perform the duties of the superseded Municipality of Mehmadabad.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Clifford Brookes	Mr J G Smith
Mr H Millar	Mr R G Macmillan
Mr Schlagel	Mr J B Macfarlane
Mr Budd	Rev and Mrs Newhouse,
Mr H A Erskine	Mr C G Parsons
Mr Karpeles	Mr H J Tweedy

FOR SUEZ.—Prince de Khivenhuller.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Miss Bland and 2 children	Dr Farquhar
Mr and Mrs Fuches	Mr C T G Young
Miss Synge	

The following passages are engaged:—

Per s. s. Bengal, Capt. W. Barratt, 22nd Feb., 1889.

FOR LONDON.—Miss Locke King, Miss Nepean, Mr M Scott Williams, Hon Mr and Mrs Marshall, two Misses Marshall, Dr and Mrs MacGregor, Mr and Mrs L H Mylne, Surgn-Genl and Mrs Madden, three Misses Robey and Mrs Edwards, child and infant.

FOR BRINDISI.—Col and Mrs Le Geyt, Mr J P Thomas, Mr R J Thomas, Mr T F Hamilton, Mr G H Grant, Mr W Mailing Grant, Mr T Grant, Lord and Lady Jersey, Surgn-Genl Penny, Mr Ashworth, Mr F Whitney, Mr W Birkmyre, Miss Birkmyre, Mr S Gowan, Maj-Genl E F Chapman, Mr J B Cass, Mrs Gaselli, Mr and Mrs Wheler, Mr H K Lockhart, Mr S C Whitting, Mr H A Erskine, Mr McJunes, Mr W Hoare, Mr E Heywood Jones, Mr Moreton Frewen, Mr Mayne, Mr and Mrs Beck, Mr R G MacMillan, Lieut J E D Cradock, Mr Duffus, Mr Massey, Mr Jopping, Mr Archer, Mr and Mrs Maxwell, Dr and Mrs Sutherland, Mr Schiner, Miss Linnard, Mr R D Bayley, Mr F L Hopkins, Mr W G Beattie, Mr F G Self, Mr R J Rainey and Mr O J Rainey.

FOR SUEZ.—Mr H W Edwards and Mrs Chapman.

FOR ISMAILIA.—Mr H W Hudson.

FOR MALTA.—Sir John Fowler and Mr A J Fowler.

Per s. s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, 1st March, 1889.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr and Mrs Twedie, Hon Mr Justice O'Kinealy, Mr F Peterson and Mr K H Stephen.

FOR BRINDISI.—Capt G F Guyan, Col B Smith, and Capt and Mrs Bird.

Per s. s. Peninsular, Capt. H. Wyatt, 8th March, 1889.

FOR LONDON.—Mr and Mrs Leatham, two Misses Leatham, Capt C Stracey, Mr and Mrs M V Charrington, Captain and Mrs Coles and child, Mr and Mrs Biddington, Mr Cohen, Mrs Cash, Miss Manning, Mr Cash, Mr and Mrs Lyon, Miss Lyon, Baron and Baroness Campbell, Mrs Hutchinson, Miss Hutchinson, Mr Hutchinson, Miss Mason, Miss Burnes, Mr Scott, Mr Jamsetjee N Tata, Mr Norman Taylor, Mr G Gilligan, Hon Mr and Mrs Hawker, three Misses Hawker, Mr Hawker, Mr Spitta, Mr P R Valladares, Mrs Jones, Mr Jones, Mrs Greig and Infants Miss Sillan, Mr Richmond Brown, Dr and Mrs Hunt, Mr Cavaghan and child, Mr and Mrs J. Sanders, Col and Mrs Harcourt, Mr M E Clark, Mr Roger, Mr and Mrs W Crooke, and Mrs Riddley and 3 children, Mrs C Moore, Mrs Seva Ram, Miss Arathoon, Miss Molton, Mr W B Liddell, Mr Ward, two Misses Ward, Mr and Mrs Perdriaux, Mr H C Willock, Mr and Mrs Anderson, Mr J Stalkartt, Mr and Miss Kinnison, Mr and Mrs F Dod, Mr G Christy, Mrs Stewart, Mr Hindley and Mr W Martindale.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr C Schmalz, Mr Doller, Mr A Murcott, Mr Aibless, Mr C H Dady, Mr and Mrs E A Thurburn, Mr T G Oakshott, Miss Oakshott, Mr H Berners, Mr and Mrs D Jardine Jardine, Col E W Smyth, Mr and Mrs F Jourdun, and Col and Mrs Bartholomew and child, Mr J Smith, Mr Pilerringer, Col and Mrs Westmacott, Mr Bartlett, Miss Watson, Mr P Coleman and Mr Howell.

FOR SUEZ.—Mr Dewhurst, Mr and Mrs Corbett, Miss Corbett, and Mr H G Corbett.

Per s. s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 15th March, 1889.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr S S Britain, Mr F G Self, Mr C F Self, Major G F Guyan and Mr Ash.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr J Robinson, Rev and Mrs Fairly Daly, Mr Lee-Warner, Mrs Richey, Mr Richey (Junior), Mr Graham, Col. and Mrs Hay, Mr and Mrs Kelcher, Lieut-Col and Mrs Eliot, Col Hay and Mrs Bosanquet.

FOR LONDON.—Mr C H Platt.

Per s. s. Shannon, Captain C. R. Edwards, 22nd March, 1889.

FOR LONDON.—Mrs W P Warburton and child, Mr and Mrs J Henderson, Mr and Mrs C E Romilly, Mrs Ebden, 4 children and infant, Mrs Gardiner, Miss Gardiner and 3 children, Mrs Bayley, 2 children and infant, Mrs Forrest, 2 children and 2 infants, Col and Mrs Bannerman, 2 Misses Bannerman, Mrs Drury, Miss Sharp, Mr and Mrs Hadenfeldt, Capt Welchman King, Rev and Mrs Jackson, Mrs Gerard, Mr A Molle, Mr and Mrs J H Barrer, Capt Archdale, Mr F G Hodgson, Mr and Mrs T G Ashton, Mr M Durst, Mr T Harwood, Mr R Harwood and son, Mr and Mrs Ashurst, Rev and Mrs Newton and 6 children, Miss Bland, Mrs MacCarthy and Mr J W Thomas.

FOR BRINDISI.—Miss R Hervey, Miss Hervey, Mr F J Kingsley, Mrs Cleghorn, Mr and Mrs G W Allen, Mr Allan, E Batcheor, Mr C M Macdonald, Mr Southcote, H R H Duke of Orleans, Col F de Parseval, Mr Fearing, Mr Johnson, Mrs Wiseman, Miss Chubb, and Mr and Mrs Tremlett.

Per s.s. Oriental, Captain E. Stewart, 29th March, 1889.

FOR LONDON.—Mrs Rushworth and child, Rev and Mrs Anderson and 2 children, Miss Young, Miss Jackson, Mrs Galloway, Mrs Plowden and Mr and Mrs J Hawlyn Borrer.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mrs Warden, Mr and Mrs Freere and child, two Misses Stokes, Mr C C Kilburn, Mr and Mrs O'Donnell, Mr Frost and infant, Mr H H Macleod, Mr Pray, Mr F Schiller, Mr T H Thom on, Mr A B Stuart, Mrs Whiteway, Mr and Mrs Traill, Mr Wagstaffe, Mr M S Howell, Mr H A Woolridge, Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, Mr and Mrs E Rose, Mr Cobb, Mr R Cobb, Mrs Ackman and infant, Dr and Mrs J Ellis and child, Colonel Wilton, Mr Moses, Mr Govrgand, Mrs Stopford Sackville, Mrs A P Howell, Mrs and Miss Lawrence, Miss Nethersale, Major and Mrs Miller, Mr and Mrs G Beeman, Dr and Mrs Carmichael and child, Mr Reuss, Mr and Mrs Urquhart, Mr H G Urquhart, Mrs Jamieson, Mr W G Goldring and Mr W Bull.

Per s.s. Pekin, Captain P. Harris, 5th April, 1889.

FOR LONDON.—Mrs T W Grant, Miss Hotham, Major and Mrs Martin and infant, Mai-Genl D MacFarlane, Mrs A W Robinson, Mr A P Robinson, Mrs Kilwood and child, Master Kilwood, Mrs Moore, Mr and Mrs John Russell, Mr W P Howard, Dr and Mrs Dallas, Hon and Mrs Herbert, Miss Lewis, Mrs Macbeth and child, Mr, Mrs and Miss Flower, Mr and Mrs Macdonald and 4 children, Major P H Smith, Dr Caldecott, Dr Parker, Col and Mrs Malloy and child and Mrs Hunter and 4 children.

FOR BRINDISI.—Col Boddam, Miss Boddam, Mrs Cox and infant, Sir R and Lady Sandeman, Mr S Tremearne, Mr and Mrs Ford, Mrs Peterson, Mr and Mrs F L Charles, Miss Cotes, Mr C Dunell, Mr M Durst, Mr Mr Cheetham, Mr J L Rozario, Mr L R Burrows, Mr A Clark, Miss Clark, Mr Duncan Irvine, Mr T Menzies, and Mr and Mrs Fuller.

Per s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind, Captain R. F. Briscoe, 19th April, 1889.

FOR LONDON.—Mr G Arbuthnot, Lady Edge, Miss Edge and child, Mr and Mrs D Rasbotham, Mr J Hudson, Mr and Mrs Rattigan and 3 children, Mr H Inglis, Col and Mrs Caldecott and child, Mrs Pitt and infant, Col and Mrs Jarrett and child, Major and Mrs Sidney Smith, Mr and Mrs Davie and 3 children, Mrs Bayley and 3 children, Capt Bradshaw, Col and Mrs Bullock, and Mr and Mrs Edwisbe and 2 children.

FOR GIBRALTAR—Mr C G C B Baker.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr J Walker, Mr A Ewbank.

Per s.s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, 26th April, 1889.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Surg-Genl Walker, and Col and Mrs Bullock.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

POINT TO POINT RACES.

SANTA CRUZ, FEB. 16.

Entries for the above races will be received up to 5 p.m. to-day. Owners are reminded that an entry is a declaration to start, unless withdrawn before the lotteries.

Lotteries will be held at 5-30 p.m. at the Fort Gymkhana to-day.

A special train will run on Saturday to Santa Cruz, leaving Church Gate at 3 and Grant Road at 3-10, returning after the races.

Messrs. Stephen's or Scott's measurements will be accepted.

Visitors riding can have a good view of the races throughout.—Yours, &c.,

HUGH. S. SYMONS,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, Feb. 15, 1889.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MARRIAT LAWN-TENNIS CUP.

RESULT OF SEMI-FINALS.

Captain MacMahon beat O. Marshall... 6-4 0-6 6-5.
A. B. Sangster beat A. E. Barton 6-4 6-3

FINAL.

A. B. Sangster (Holder) plays Captain MacMahon on Saturday evening.

MADAME ALICE LE PLONGEON, wife of the famous Yucatan explorer, Augustus Le Plongeon, has, an American paper says, few, if any, equals in archæological knowledge in her own field. She is still a young woman, having been a girl in her teens when she made a romantic marriage. M. Le Plongeon, during a visit to London, found a slight, dark girl pouring over Mexican antiquities in the British Museum. They compared opinions on the collections from Uxmal, fell in love, and sailed away to the El Dorado of ruins, where they stayed fourteen years. The Le Plongeons are at present living in Brooklyn.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited) Sole Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, February 14.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

LIEUTENANT S SMITH, Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, having absented himself without leave for a period of over three months, is gazetted out of the Corps.

Second Lieutenant W W G Griffith, 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, is appointed a Probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from 20th January 1889.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and two hundred and thirty-seven days on private affairs under Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Surgeon-Major G Waters, I M S.

The undermentioned Medical Warrant officer is allowed furlough in India for one year on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1875:—

First Grade Assistant Apothecary J Mascarenhas, Subordinate Medical Department.

The services of Surgeon K H Mistri, Indian Medical Service, are placed at the disposal of Government in the Civil Department.

The services of Lieutenant F W J Caulfeild, Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Second Grade Assistant Apothecary A B Cazalet, Subordinate Medical Department, is confirmed in that grade.

The following appointment is made, with effect from the 2nd February 1889:—

Captain H S FitzGerald, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, Station Staff Officer, Nasirabad, to be Second Class District Staff Officer, in succession to Captain Roupell, whose tenure of service on the Staff has expired.

Second Lieutenant Frederick George deSalvo, 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, is appointed a Probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from 5th February 1889.

Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to resign his Commission:—

Lieutenant D. McIver.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

Colonel C J S Cahill, SC; Captain A W L Bayly, SC; Surgeon H P Jervis, I M S; and Veterinary Surgeon J H Steel, A V D.

Colonel A Wardrop, Bombay Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside out of India on attaining Colonel's allowances.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Captain H R D Thomas, S C, three months, medical certificate.

Lieutenant C A S Montgomery, SC, six months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Majors from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Staff Corps.

Captain Alfred James Phayre Nuthall,—10th February 1889.

Captain Henry Robert Dacres Thomas,—10th February 1889.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty, under Clause 51, India Army Circulars, 1886:—

Colonel C E Fisher, Staff Corps, Commandant, 13th Bombay Infantry, Pension service thirty-fourth year, commenced 1st November 1888.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 25th December 1888:—

Aden Troop.

Quarter Master Dafedar Ganga Parshad to be Ressaidar (provisionally) vice Girdhari Singh, deceased.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major J S King and Captain G B Hyde Cates respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, on the 22nd January 1889, before office hours.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointments, with appointment till further orders:—LeGeyt vacating his appointment as Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

Colonel H. L. Nutt to act as Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

Captain W. B. Ferris to act as First Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar.

Captain W P Kennedy to act as Second Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar.

Mr. P S V FitzGerald to act as Third Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar.

Major J M Hunter to act as Fourth Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, in addition to his other duty.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Chintaman Narayen Bhat, First Class Subordinate Judge, under Act XVII of 1879 for Poona and Satara, is allowed privilege leave for two months from 10th instant, or such other date in the current month as he may avail himself of it.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments till further orders:—

Mr G W Cotgrave, on his return from leave, to do duty as District Superintendent of Police in the Thana District.

Mr Dhanjisha Dadabhai, on being relieved by Mr Cotgrave, to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Thana District.

Under the provisions of Section 641 of Act XIV of 1882 the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to exempt Goswami Shri Jayadevlaji Govindlalji, High Priest of the Vaishnava Sect in Viramgam in the district of Ahmedabad, from personal appearance in Court.

Mr A E Comminn is appointed to be City Magistrate of Karachi (probaitonary) vice Mr C E S Steel, who reverts to his position in the Sind Commission.

Under the provisions of Section 321 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, Rao Bahadur Sitaram Damodar, Huzur Deputy Collector and Magistrate, first class, Satara, is appointed, in the place of the Collector of the district, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Satara in the preparation and making out of the list of persons qualified to serve as jurors or assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Sessions at Satara and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

A zam Raghavendra Bhojo Bettigeri, acting Head Karkun of taluka Ron in the district of Dharwar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and is invested with the additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code.

Rao Saheb Damodhar Waman Bhat, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Patan, is allowed privilege leave on half pay for two months from such date in the current month as he may avail himself of it.

Mr Ramchandra Raghunath Shirgaonkar is appointed to act as Second Class Subordinate Judge of Patan in the Satara District during the absence of Rao Saheb Damodar Waman Bhat, or till further order.

Mr W L Souter is appointed, on being relieved by Mr E C Cox, to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Panch Mahals District till further orders.

Under Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, Captain E D Newnham-Smith, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona and Kirkee, and Magistrate of the first class, is invested with the additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code.

A'zam Motilal Chunilal Ganderia, Head Karkun of taluka Kalol in the district of Panch Mahals, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

Mr Shivram Narayan Inamdar, residing in Karad in the Karad Taluka of the Satara District is appointed to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for that taluka vice Rao Bahadur Narayen Anant Mutalik, deceased.

The above appointment is made with effect from the 20th instant and for the period ending 31st July 1889.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the date of Mr R G Oxenham's departure on leave:—

Mr F G Selby, M A, to act as Principal of the Deccan College.

Mr Samuel Cooke, M A, F I C, F G S, A M I C E, to act in the Second Grade of the Educational Department.

Mr Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, MA, PhD, CIE, to act in the Third Grade of the Educational Department.

Mr Ganesh Janardhan Agashe has been placed in charge of the Poona High School from the 9th Oct. last until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel C W Godfrey, Superintendent, Konkan Revenue Survey, having completed six years' service as Superintendent on the 14th November 1888, is entitled from that date to the highest rate of pay prescribed for Superintendents in the Revenue Survey Department.

Pandu Balu, late Revenue and Police Patil of mauze Mandawshet, petha Nagothna, taluka Pen in the Kolaba Collectorate, having been convicted under Sections 109 and 411 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

Mr Sorabji Kharshedji Nariman, MD, BSC, Resident Veterinary Officer and Assist Professor of Veterinary Science, Bombay Veterinary College and Hospital, is allowed privilege leave of absence for four weeks from the 15th instant or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The privilege leave for one month granted under Government Notification No. 8528, dated 20th December 1888, to Mr. Narayan Ballal Oke, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, First Grade, is commuted retrospectively into leave on medical certificate for one month and two days.

Govind Bhimaji, officiating Kulkarni of mauze Shirshad, taluka Indi in the Bijapur Collectorate, having been dismissed from office under Section 58 of Bombay Act III of 1874, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

Mr A Dalzell, Assistant Superintendent, Poona and Nasik and Southern Maratha Country Revenue Surveys, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

Mr J R Price has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut-Colonel T M Ward on his return to duty to be Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H K Disney, on being relieved by Lieut-Colonel T M Ward, to be Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, till further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon R. Manser, Second Physician, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, and Professor of Medicine and Therapeutics in the Grant Medical College, is allowed furlough for one year, eight months and ten days from 12th February 1889.

Surgeon C Monks has been re-appointed to act as Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, with effect from the date of his return from special leave.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon Kavasji H Mistri to be Civil Surgeon, Panch Mahals, vice Surgeon K S Nariman, transferred.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

Under the provisions of Section 43 of Act XIV of 1869 the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to sanction the closing of all the Civil Courts in the Ratnagiri District for the ordinary annual adjournment of six weeks from Monday the 15th April to Saturday the 25th May 1889, both days inclusive.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

A'zam Bhawanishankar Naranji, Chief Constable, is appointed to act as Inspector of Police in the Kaira District during the absence of Khan Saheb Fezali Gulamali on privilege leave for three months from 1st instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr B Robertson delivered over and Khan Bahadur Darasha Dosabhai received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector, Surat, on the 29th ultimo, in the afternoon.

Mr. K. R. Bomanji delivered over and Mr. B. Robertson received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector, Kaira, on the 31st ultimo, in the forenoon.

Central Division.

Mr. V. B. Wadekar, District Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, is allowed one month's privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Messrs. C M Thatte and A H Plunkett respectively delivered over and received charge of the Huzur Account and Stamp Offices, Poona, on the 29th ultimo, after office hours.

A'zam Govind Sataram Tamhane, Head Karkun, taluka Satara in the Satara District, acted as Mamlatdar of the Wai Taluka from the 30th November to the 7th December 1888, both days inclusive, pending the arrival of Rao Saheb Lakshman Moreshwar Sathe.

Messrs. Shridhar Gundo and C. M. Thatte respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of District Deputy Collector, Nasik, on the 30th ultimo, in the afternoon.

A'zam Balkrishna Ghanshyam, First Class Police Constable, is appointed to act in the Fifth Grade of Police Inspectors during the absence of Rao Bahadur Moro Gopal on one month and seven days' privilege leave from 15th instant.

Khan Saheb Rastamji Hormasji delivered over and Mr C G O'Connor received charge of the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Khandesh, W D, on the 23rd ult, in the afternoon.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, SALT, OPIUM AND ABKARI.

The Notification published under this office No 1068, dated 29th January 1883, investing the Sub-Inspectors in the Thana District with the power of giving special orders under paragraph 2 of Section 17 of the Abkari Act V of 1878 for the occasional sale of country liquor within the limits of their respective ranges, is hereby cancelled.

The Notification by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari published under No 2033 and dated the 24th February 1888, appointing compartments Nos 11 and 12 of the old block of licensed petroleum warehouses to be a public warehouse under Section 15 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 for the bounding of petroleum, is hereby cancelled.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Surgeon-Major F C Barker, MD, and Surgeon W H Quicke, MD, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Superintendent of Vaccination Western Guzrat Circle, on 21st January 1889, before office hours.

Teckchand Narotamdas, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Shikarpur Zilla, is promoted to Second Grade, and transferred to Thar and Parkar District vice Topandas Chellaram, reduced. Teckchand took charge of his new appointment on 7th January, after office hours.

Udhavdas Pamandas, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, is transferred from Thar and Parkar to Shikarpur Zilla in the same grade vice Teckchand, promoted. Udhavdas took over charge on the 19th January 1889, before office hours.

The privilege leave granted to Teckchand Narotamdas, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Shikarpur Zilla, published in this office Notification No 285, dated 11th December 1888, was extended to 26th December 1888 inclusive.

Narayan Gajoo, Sub-Vaccinator, Bombay City, was allowed to revert to his former post of Karkun in the office of the Superintendent of Vaccination, Presidency Circle, and Ganesh Gopalf Kane is appointed Sub-Vaccinator on probation for six months, with effect from the 6th February 1889.

Narso Narayan, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Devgad Taluka, Ratnagiri Zilla, and Chinto Krishna, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karad Taluka, Satara Zilla, were allowed to exchange their appointments, with effect from 1st February 1889.

Pitamber Maganlal, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Surat Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 16th to 20th January 1889 inclusive.

Bachalshah, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karachi Zilla, was reduced to Third Grade from 16th November 1888 to 12th January 1889 inclusive.

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

Inspector Khan Saheb Fezali Gulamali of the Kaira District Police, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 1st instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr L H Spence, District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, is allowed privilege leave of absence for twenty days from the 20th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Southern Circles.

Mr G A Hight, Deputy Conservator of Forests, resumed charge of the Divisional Forest Office, Dharwar, on the 2nd February 1889, after office hours.

As for the Metropolitan Board of Works, writes *Truth*, *requiescat in pace*. It consisted of men who robbed, men who looked through their fingers at others who robbed, and men whose honest proclivities were not sufficiently strong to induce them to watch closely enough their dishonest colleagues. The new County Council must understand that their first duty is to be honest.

Holloway's Pills.—Epidemic Diseases.—The alarming increase of English cholera and diarrhœa should be a warning to every one to subdue at once any irregularity tending toward disease. Holloway's Pills should now be in every household to rectify all impure states of the blood, to remedy weakness, and to overcome impaired general health. Nothing can be simpler than the instructions for taking this corrective medicine, nothing more efficient than it cleansing powers, nothing more harmless than its vegetable ingredients. Holloway's is the best physic during the summer season, when decaying fruits and unwholesome vegetables are frequently deranging the bowels, and daily exposing thousands, through their negligence in permitting disordered action, to the dangers of diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I steamer Landoora, 2,148 tons, Captain A Clarke, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and Pondicherry, in ballast.

THE British steamer Arara, 2,601 tons, Captain D Mckinlay, cleared yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE British sailing ship Valiant, 1,502 tons, Captain J Douglas, arrived in port on Wednesday with a cargo of sugar and oil from Mauritius (Dec. 31.)

THE Arab steamer Nyanza, 1,421 tons, Captain M Simons, arrived in port on Wednesday afternoon, with a general cargo and 189 deck passengers.

THE British steamer Florence, 1,576 tons, Captain J G Thompson, arrived in port on Wednesday evening from Cardiff, with a cargo of 2,862 tons coals for the B B and C I R Co. She is consigned to Messrs J Mackintosh and Co.

THE British steamer Lisnacrieve, 1,831 tons, Captain F R Evans, from Batoum, arrived in port the evening before last with a cargo of 39,344 cases kerosine oil from Batoun. The vessel and her cargo are consigned to The Bo Co. Ld.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Karagola, Captain R W Gimblett, sailed yesterday for Karachi and the coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Braid, for Karachi; 2nd Lieutenant Westropp, for C Mandive; and 70 deck for several ports.

THE B I steamer Khandalla, Captain J R P Alexander, will sail to-day with a general cargo and the following passengers, for Calcutta and the coast ports:—Lieutanant T H Johnson for Marmagao; Mrs M E Reporter and child, for Cannanore; and seven deck for several port.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Net Tonnage | Capt

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FOR

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 14.

THE stringency in Money has continued to be felt more or less during the past week, and business on the whole has been on a moderate scale for the time of year. The new crop of Cotton has been coming to market very freely, distancing last season's arrivals by over a quarter of a million bales, and affording good selection of the earlier growths, of which export and local buyers have availed themselves freely on some days notwithstanding the discouraging tenor of advices from the ruling markets. Wheat and Seeds have been neglected by shippers, and the latter have given way a little in price. Exchange has been quiet, but generally steady, without much business doing in Private Paper, and next to nothing in Bank remittance; and though the market has been weaker to-day, our rates at closing show no change from those which ruled last Thursday. Government Paper has continued to move upward, and this evening we quote an advance of ½ per cent. in Fours on our last weekly quotation. Freights have been steady when not firm in tone; but generally quiet as to the amount of business passing. The causes which have lately depressed the Import Market continuing to operate, their effect remains; and with a small off-take and accumulating stocks, dealers are not indenting for fresh supplies to more than a very moderate extent.

MONEY.—There has been no amelioration to speak of in the stringent state of this market, which we have had to chronicle for some mails past, and in the native bazaar the effects of the continued tightness are beginning to be seriously felt, and have already shown themselves in some disaster. The Presidency Bank's last weekly statement showed a decrease of about seven lakhs in the Cash Balance, but this does not represent the increase in the trade demand, which had actually expanded by some 21 lakhs since the previous week, a material increase on Government Deposits having to some extent counter-balanced trade withdrawals. The feeling, however, illustrated by the rise of Government paper and considerable "bull" operations in that medium of speculation, appears to be that an easier money market may be looked for before very long, but in the meantime the minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay remains at 11 per cent, no change having been made at the board meeting this afternoon.

EXCHANGE closed quiet for last mail, a fair amount of Merchants' Bills having been placed at from 1s. 4 13-16d. for the mail, to 1s. 4½d. for the end of May. Forward rates were about the same as quoted in our last report, say 1s. 4 13-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits for to-morrow's mail and further forward as therein given. The week closed with a firm market at some advance in Bank remittance. A small amount of 3 months' sight Credits was done for the mail at the old rate of 1s. 4 13-16d.; but thereafter the rate became 1s. 4 27-32d. in all directions; Mercantile Bills, however, did not come out freely. On Monday the Market was quiet, and a little easier for forward delivery. A ready transaction between Banks was reported in Wire Transfer at 1s. 4 11-16d., and some Private Telegraphic was also placed at the same rate. Merchants' Bills continued rather scarce; Credits for the second half of March were quoted at 1s. 4⅞d., and for April delivery at 1s. 4 9-16d. to 17-32d. On the following day the feeling was quiet but fairly steady, and rates at closing were on the same level as on the previous evening. A small amount of 3 months' sight Credits was taken early in the day at 1s. 4 13-16d., but the sale could not afterwards be repeated. Forward Credits were quoted at 1s. 4 13-16d. to 25-32d. for the mail of the 22nd inst. to 1s. 4⅞d. for the 22nd and 29th idem. For the Bank media of remittance there has been hardly any enquiry. Yesterday the market opened at Tuesday evening's rates, and remained steady thereat, but with little business doing. Credits for the mail of the 1st proximo were quoted at 1s. 4⅞d.; for the 22nd-29th idem at 1s. 4 21-32d.; and for April delivery at 1s. 4 19-32d. to 1s. 4 9-16d. Only 3½ lakhs of Bills at 1s. 4½d. and 28 lakhs of Wire Transfers at 1s. 4 17-32d., having been allotted yesterday out of the 45 lakhs of Council remittances offered in London, our market opened weak this morning with rates rather lower. It has since been somewhat irregular, and not much business has transpired beyond small amounts for ready or nearly ready delivery. For the mail of the 22nd 1s. 4⅞d., and for that of the 1st March 1s. 4 11-16d. have been done; and our closing rates for ready business are as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 19-32d.	per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-11d.	"	
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 11-16d.	"	
Do. 4 do.	1s. 4 23-32d.	"	
Do. 6 do.	1s. 4 13-16d.	"	
Credits 3 do.	1s. 4 25-32d. to	13-16d.	"
Do. 6 do.	1s. 4⅞d. to	29-32d.	"
Documents 3 do.	1s. 4 13-16d.		"
Do. 6 do.	1s. 4 29-32d.		"
Francs 3 do.	1·77½		"
Do. 6 do.	1·79		"

The usual weekly official statement regarding Silver at the Mint gives the following particulars:—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 13th Feb. 1889 Rs.	43,99,128
Silver received during the week	19,29,979
Rs.	63,29,107
New coin paid during the week	12,01,061
Rs.	51,28,046
Bullion belonging to private individuals	24,82,756
Rs.	76,10,802
Last week	71,59,967

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weaker last Friday, and the cash rate for Four per cents dropped to 97 5-16d., while for the two accounts for next month 97 9-16 and 97 15-16 to 98 were respectively quoted, but without much doing on any line. The same feeling continued to the end of the week as far as ready business was concerned, and the cash price receded to 97½; but the market was steady for Account at 97 9-16 for the 2nd March and 98 for the 30th idem. On Monday the market was quiet at 97¼ for Fours for cash during the greater part of the day. At one time ¼ per cent higher was named, but it was not maintained, and 97¼ was again the rate at closing for Account, 97⅜ was the quotation for the 2nd March, and 98 for the 30th, but business was still on a limited scale. Opening on Tuesday at 97⅜ for Fours for Money, the rate advanced ¼ per cent, and closed thereat in a quiet but steady market. For Account also quotations ruled 1-16 to ¼ per cent. higher, the 2nd March being called 97 and the 30th March settlement 98 3-16; but with not much doing on either line. Yesterday a further rise took place, the cash price for Fours advancing to 97 11-16 and ultimately to 97¾, which was the closing rate. For the 2nd March account the rate was 97¾ to 15-16 and for the 30th idem 98⅛. The market has been rather active and advancing to-day, and the closing price for Fours for cash is 97¾, rates for the two accounts next month being 98 1-16 and 98½, respectively. Four and a half per cents have been quoted throughout the week at 102½ to 103, but the rate has been almost nominal in the absence of business.

Five per cent Municipal Bonds are unchanged at 106. Port Trust Bonds are one per cent. higher at 96.

SHARES have been a quiet market on the whole during the past week, and although on some days there have been rather numerous fluctuations in Mill and Press Shares, the changes in our list this evening compared with that of last Thursday have not been many. Framji Petit, Jevraz Balloo, and Khatao Mucconji Mill shares are Rs. 5 higher; and Oriental are Rs. 2½ up. National have declined Rs. 20; Manockji Petit, Rs. 7½; and Imperial, Alliance, and Queen, Rs 5 each. In Press shares, East Indian are Rs. 10 are higher; English, French, and Volkart are Rs. 5 up; and Mofussil have advanced Rs. 2½. Harvey and Sabapathy, on the other hand, are Rs. 35 down; Albert have declined Rs. 10; and Apollo Rs. 2½. Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, are Rs. 25 higher. Bombay Fire Insurance are Rs. 10 down. Treacher & Co. are Rs. 5 higher. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 2½ per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Financial accommodation having been very scanty, up-country buyers have been compelled to hold out the execution of their orders for *Grey Goods* for a more convenient season, and business has consequently continued to suffer considerably. Some of the bazaar dealers have been obliged at times to move off some lots at lower rates in order to remit home against purchases; but the majority have not followed their example, and rates are generally maintained. *Bleached Dyed, Turkey Red* and *Printed* goods are all dull, with business on a smaller scale again than during the previous week, but prices are nominally unchanged. *Local Goods* have been dull, with rates in favour of buyers, and only 1,200 to 1,400 bales have been taken during the week. The off-take of *Imported Goods* is put down at 2,200 packages of all descriptions.

YARNS.—The imported article has been in but slight demand, and a very small business has been done in a quiet market, but at previous rates, which are still quoted for all descriptions, the sales of *Local Spinnings* wired from Hongkong for the fortnight ending last Monday totalled 8,250 bales. Exchange Rs. 220½, and rates in buyers' favour. Here, matters have gone from bad to worse, and those who are anxious to get rid of ready lots for cash do so at 1-16 to 3-16 anna per lb. under market rates. If financial facilities for a month or so were available a very large business could probably be effected within 24 hours. The market meantime is quiet in tone at the following official quotations:—

Twist	No. 6s	Mule, As.	4¼	to 5 1-16	per lb.
"	" 8s	"	5¼	" 5½	"
"	" 10s	"	5⅜	" 5 11-16	"
"	" 12s	"	5 9-16	" 5⅝	"
"	" 16s	"	6⅜	" 6¾	"
"	" 20s	"	6 11-16	" 7	"
"	" 24s	"	7⅛	" 7½	"
"	" 30s	"	7½	" 8¼	"

METALS—COPPER is quiet, and only a small business has been transacted during the week. *Braziers* is 4 as. per cwt lower, but other descriptions are unchanged. *Yellow Metal* has not been wanted to any extent, and the market is quiet at previous quotations. *Iron* is also quiet and unchanged in value, with very little doing in any description.

COALS.—A steadier feeling has prevailed in this market during the past week. Davison's West Hartley has been the turn better, and a few lots near at hand have been taken at Rs. 20½ per ton; while for February-March shipment a lot of 1,000 tons was placed at Rs. 20¼ per ton. Importers have now put up their rates, and quote Rs. 21 for forward shipments. Tonnage for Tyne ports is said to be scarce. Powell's Duffryn is in enquiry at Rs. 23½; but business, excepting for small ready lots, is not practicable at the rate.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—This market became quiet in tone after last mail left, and by the close of the week the feeling was decidedly dull, with scarcely any business doing, and prices at least Re. 1 per candy lower all round. There was no improvement in the tone of the market on re-opening on Monday; but buyers, both for export and local consumption came forward with some alacrity at the reduced quotations, and considerable transactions in ready stuff resulted. Thereafter a steady feeling prevailed with little doing on Tuesday, but on the following day a revival of demand was experienced both for European and native buyers, and a large business was done. There has not been much passing in arrival contracts, and what has transpired has been chiefly between native operators. The principal purchases of ready Cotton during the week have been in Bengals, at Rs. 175-99 per candy; and in the Julgaum and Barsee varieties of Oomrawattee at Rs. 198-207½ and Rs. 193-210 respectively. A good deal has also been done in the other Oomra descriptions of Dhulia at Rs. 195-8, Khangaum at Rs. 200-5, Akola at Rs. 199-210 (the extreme rate being for ginned), and Sheagaum at Rs. 204. Broach has been taken at Rs 238-9, Hingunghat at Rs. 218; and a little Mowa (which growth is now arriving) at Rs. 215. Arrival business has been mainly in Bhownugger and Dhollera and contracts are reported in Bombay-pressed "Good" Dhollers for April delivery at Rs. 204; and in "Fine" at Rs. 220 per candy. The market closed quiet this evening with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 below our quotations by last mail.

The Receipts of new Cotton in Bombay during the past week have been 69,090 bales against 41,500 bales arrived during the same period last season; and the total increase in arrivals this season compared with last has now reached, as will be seen from the statement which we give below, 2 66,750 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, Cost and Fright Liverpool *via* Canal without commission, viz:—

New Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 197	= 4 9-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 182	= 3 31-32d.
Do. Good	" 173	= 3 25-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	" 215	= 4¼d.
Do. Good	" 205	= 4 7-16d.
Do Fully Good Fair	" 200	= 4 11-32d.
Khandeish, Good	" 196	= 4¼d.
Do. F. G. Fair	" 192	= 4 5-32d.
Belatee, Fine	" 200	= 4 11-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 195	= 4 7-32d.
Do. Good	" 189	= 4¼d.
Broach Fine (March)	" 238	= 5 3-32d.
Do. Good	" 228	= 4¼d.
Oomra, F.G. Feb.-March (Good Staple)	" 213	= 4 9-16d.
Do. Good " "	" 201	= 4 13-32d.
Dhollera Fine (April)	" 223	= 4 25-32d.
Do. Fully Good "	" 213	= 4 9-16d.
Do Good "	" 201	= 4 13-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good (May)	" 210	= 4 17-32d.
Westerns, Good "	" 199	= 4 9-32d.

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last are as follows:—

	Season. 1888-89. Bales.	Season. 1887-88. Bales.
Bengals	116,500	96,000
Berar	182,800	65,300
Khandesh	128,800	87,000
Barsi and Nugger	27,000	16,200
Hingunghaut	22,000	450
Broach	58,600	2,800
Dhollera	14,000	9,800
Sind and Persian	5,300	10,700
	555,000	288,250

The Movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1889.	1888.	1887.
For the week	68,689	43,768	40,275
From 1st Jan. to 13th Feb.	399,613	219,729	255,900
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	49,827	28,595	31 946
From 1st Jan. to 13th Feb.	246,792	113,216	138,375
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	1,791	743	1,016
From 1st Jan. to 14th Feb.	4,639	4,510	3,725

WHEAT has been a quiet market throughout the week, supplies of old stuff have continued to arrive freely, and are considerably in excess of the receipts at this time last year; but exporters are not in the market, and only a small business has been passing from day to day. Quotations are quite unchanged for all kinds.

SEEDS.—After the departure of last mail this market became dull, and prices both of *Linseed* and *Rapseed* declined 2 annas per cent. This fall did not bring out buyers, however, and the market continued quite or dull, further decline of half an anna per cent. in *Linseed* having been established the day before yesterday. At closing this evening the following were the quotations:—

	Rs.	Rs.	
Linseed	6- 5-6	to 6- 6-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow, Guzerat	7- 8-0	to 7-10-0	"
Do. Cawnpore	7- 4-0	to 7- 6-0	"
Do. do. Red	6-10-0	to 6-12-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For the Week	81,317	49,018	91,015
" From 1st Jan. to 6th Feb.	717,356	439,177	910,777
Linseed—For the Week	38,121	41,187	32,444
" From 1st Jan. to 6th Feb.	162,791	215,997	183,186
Rapeseed—For the Week	13,588	2,578	1,038
" From 1st Jan. to 6th Feb.	88,121	21,384	24,101
Gingelly Seed for the Week	47,953	14,026	40,084
" From 1st Jan. to 6th Feb.	319,072	346,216	333,611

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For the Week	107,180	31,536	174,391
" From 1st Jan. to 6th Feb.	1,127,341	304,143	1,137,102
Linseed—For the Week	12,251	2,096	11,934
" From 1st Jan. to 6th Feb	209,171	261,578	160,630
Rapeseed—For the Week	10,101	807	18,826
" From 1st Jan. to 6th Feb	203,513	61,852	64,416
Gingelly Seed—For the Week	24,699	25,829	45,672
" From 1st Jan. to 6th Feb	231,157	309,405	239,953

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	97¼
Four-and-a-half per cents	103
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	106
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
City of Paris Loan	224
Port Trust Bonds	96

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.
1 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—LATEST TELEGRAMS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
3 GENERAL SUMMARY.
5-6-7 TELEGRAMS—Notes from Berar—H. M. S. Ranger—Belgaum Notes—MILITARY—The Landing of Russians at Tajourah.
8 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—Souter Memorial Fund—The Government and Secondary Education.
9 The Cruise of H. M. S. Garnet—The Dhun Mills Limited—The Wilson Memorial College.
10 "A Bible Misprint"—Sad Death of a Bombay Merchant.
11 Alleged Robbery on the G. I. P. Railway—The Golden Gang—Arbitrary Proceedings—Attempted Murder in Goa—The Parachute Descent at Parel.
12 Mr Percival Spencer—The Governor at the Scottish Orphanage.
13 A Suggested Amendment of the Indian Penal Code—Cotton in the N.-W. P. and Oudh.
14 High Court—Appellate Side—High Court—Military Assault-at-Arms—Bombay Gymkhana—The Necessities of Karwar.
15 Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., on the Drink Traffic in India.
16 Small Causes Court—Municipal Standing Committee.
17 LEADING ARTICLES: Some Phases of a Recent Inquiry—The Countess of Dufferin's Fund.
18 LEADING ARTICLE: Sir John Strachey on India.
19 LEADING ARTICLES: The Prospects of Bi-Metallism.
20 LEADING ARTICLES: Abkari and its Critics—Our Horse Supply.
20 Prize Distribution at Bhownagar.
21 Thana Students and Examinations—Bombay Port Trust—A Mercantile Suit at Karachi.
22 Religious Education among the Parsis—Lord Lansdowne and the Lady Dufferin Fund.
23 Murders at Coombarwada—CORRESPONDENCE: University Reform—The Bishop of Damaun and Cardinal Rampolla's Letter—MADRAS—MISCELLANEOUS—Bank of Bombay.
24 OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Bombay Government Orders—Bombay Army Orders—Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
25 Government of India Orders.
26-27 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
28 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BHAVNAGAR.

BIRTH.

GUNION—February 12, at Bhavnagar, Kathiawar, the wife of R. H. Gunion, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1889.

THE cunning designer of pantomime appliances, who embellished a harlequinade with a placard promising "Cook's Tours Round the World—While you Wait," must have been consorting with Sir Edward Watkin. Puck could scarcely girdle the earth more rapidly than that energetic promoter of railways, channel tunnels, and the like has totalled up the portentous mileage of the Eastern Grand Tour. "Twenty thousand miles by land and sea since I left Old England," he told his interviewer, and all in little longer time than it took Dr. Johnson to accomplish his tour in the Hebrides. In this rapid transit he naturally saw more than we do who look leisurely upon the life around us, and draw our conclusions with a deliberateness that might spoil the pleasure of our rapid wanderers. He saw Bombay and Madras, Calcutta and Allahabad, went even to the Khyber Pass, had a look in at Assam, and then with tunnel countenance and in "splendid condition" that evoked the admiration of the *Pall Mall* interviewer, he went back to England, prepared, as he said, to give chapter and verse for all his opinions, and ready with a policy of his own to put an end to all our difficulties. Sir Edward Watkin's observation is as rapid as the ascent of Mr. Spencer's balloon; his inferences are as rapid as the descent of that daring young gentleman's parachute. Yet of parachute and of balloon alike sceptical people will be provoked to ask *cui bono*? There is of course an exception to the depreciation which he is in danger of suffering at unsympathetic hands. He is the lineal successor of Hudson, the Railway King, and upon the India of the Railway he can speak with authority. It will be reassuring to the managers of our railways to learn that Sir Edward Watkin in no wise confirms Mr. Caine's damaging account of travelling accommodation in India. The travelling itself he calls most luxurious, and thereby he reduces the weight of Mr. Caine's complaints against the hardness of our cushions and the general discomfort of our carriages. Perhaps Mr. Caine may yet go farther and fare worse than he has done in India; we, at all events, can see more ground for his indictment of Indian Abkari than for his grumbling about Indian railway carriages. Sir Edward Watkin, however, thinks the service capable of considerable improvement. With an experience of the English express trains fresh in his memory, he asks why we do not make our trains run faster? The answer is that we run trains at low speed for the same reason that the English run theirs at high speed. We run them so because it pays. The passenger traffic in India constitutes a much smaller proportion of the whole than it does in England, and, such as it is, the cheap-fare portion of it is proportionately larger. Sir Edward Watkin probably never took the human equation into account in his calculation, but it is of obvious importance, because the placid indifference of the native of India to rapidity of transit restricts within very narrow limits the advantage which the companies would derive from running fast trains. Then again the greater cost of coal in India has to be thought of. Sir Edward Watkin told his interviewer that he intended to embody his ideas on Indian railway management in a pamphlet. It will be interesting to see how he deals with these two factors in the problem, first, the higher cost of coal, and then the relatively small appreciation in which rapid transit is held amongst the people who constitute the bulk of the travelling public in India. The question whether trains can profitably be run without stopping at intermediate stations is not to be dealt with except in the light of local experience, and it is just possible that Sir Edward Watkin has not given sufficient weight to the conditions which differentiate say Guzerat or the Deccan from Lancashire as an area of railway traffic. However, he came here with the object of teaching us something about the subject of which he is a master, and his pamphlet, whenever it does come, will doubtless meet with the most careful attention of Indian railway managers. His suggestion that railway documents should be put upon the same footing as bills of lading has, of course, been anticipated by our own Chamber of Commerce, and the idea has been favourably received by the Government of India. If Sir Edward Watkin can persuade the India Council, who seem to be the real obstructives in the matter, that this is a good thing, he will do a substantial service to Indian trade.

Sir Edward Watkin is not so happy when he leaves his own subject. No one, indeed, could sing "Rule Britannia" more lustily than he seems to have done after his wanderings here. But that kind of performance is seldom instructive, even when you have a *Pall Mall Gazette* interviewer to help you with it. Some of the things he saw were of the kind usually reserved for the inspection of the cold weather visitor. Those portraits of the Czar and Czarina which he saw in many of the houses of natives—how is it that those of us who are always on the spot never see them? If they are to be met with it is side by side with other elegant products of the German lithographers stone, the catholicity of which is striking enough to embrace Marshal Moltke and the Pope, the syrens of the ballet and the members of the Salisbury administration. We have not seen the Russian Emperor's portrait amongst the *dii penates* of our native neighbours, and if it were there we should think little of it. But Sir Edward Watkin not only sees the Czar's portrait on our walls. He sees it in imagination on the coin that jingles in some of our pockets, particularly in the pockets of the Congress-wallahs. Is not this "Pitt's Gold" over again? French Revolutionists heard the jingle of Pitt's guineas in every outbreak in La Vendee and wherever reactionary fury dared to raise its head. For "Pitt's Gold" we read "Russian roubles," and history is repeating itself, save that the imagination which so keenly scents mischief is not that of a preternaturally suspicious Jacobin, but of an Englishman of singularly stolid temperament, prepared, morever, as he tells us, to give chapter and verse for his opinions. Of course if Sir Edward Watkin has chapter and verse for his statement that some of the Congress delegates have touched Russian gold, he will put his evidence at the disposal of those who can make effective use of it. Meanwhile he is going to give people at home the worst opinion about the new school of Indian politicians. They are not to be silenced altogether, but they are to be harangued after the fashion of a good-natured but resolute sergeant of police. "Now look here, my good friends," Sir Edward Watkin is going to say to them, "we're not going to give you all these advantages, and allow you, a handful of pushing agitators, who pretend to represent the feelings of the native races, to hold these Congresses"—"these yere Congresses" we almost hear him saying—"and conduct your agitations. Hold your meetings, as many as you choose, but we are not going to allow treasonable language. We don't do it at home, and you shan't do it here." This reads very much like the programme of the Patriotic Association brought down to the comprehension of Sir Edward Watkin's interviewer. The "we don't do it at home and you shan't do it here" may yet make the fortune of a song writer—not necessarily comic—on the look-out for a refrain, for which indeed it would be more useful than for any very serious political purpose. It is a pity, nevertheless, that Sir Edward Watkin was so careful to put himself *en rapport* with the gentleman who called upon him from the *Pall Mall* that his confidences irresistibly remind one of Mr. Jefferson Brick's way of enunciating political truth. We fancy that it will be found that this strange conversation does less than justice to him. The interviewer, at the best, is always in danger of misrepresenting the real mind of his patient. He tempts him to rapid generalization—to drawing from a narrow area of fact some disproportionately large and misleading conclusion. Had Sir Edward Watkin been let alone he would never have been tempted to hit off the physical characteristics of this Continent in such rapid interviewerese as "sometimes wild and beautiful, at others jungle, pasture, and cultivated"—a description which may do for the interviewer's note-book, but from which no one will learn anything that is worth knowing. It would have been so easy to wish his interviewer good morning, and to restrict to the pamphlet on railways which he promises, all that he had to say about India. Outside this Sir Edward Watkin is not likely to have much to say about India that will be conspicuously profitable to

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THE Simla Municipality has approached the Government of India through the Government of the Punjab with three requests based on the necessity of providing funds for the completion of the Simla Town Hall. A sum of Rs. 1,75,000 was borrowed in 1886 from the Government at 5 per cent. interest for the Hall. A further outlay of Rs. 25,000 is required to complete the building, and the Government is asked to reduce the rate of interest to 4½ per cent., and advance an additional sum of Rs. 25,000 at the same percentage, the Municipality agreeing to set aside Rs. 10,000 annually for the repayment of the Rs. 1,75,000 and Rs. 5,000 per annum for the liquidation of the Rs. 25,000. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab recommended this proposal to the Government of India as the best means of extricating the Municipality from its embarrassments, inasmuch as it is impossible to make the Town Hall remunerative until it is completed. The Town Hall is in reality a Kursaal, intended to provide the frequenters of Simla with all the conveniences of assembly rooms, a theatre, concert hall, and ball room. There was, if we mistake not, something amiss in the carrying out of the conception, the engineer who built it not quite approving of the plans which he was given to work by. The natural result was that the original estimate was considerably exceeded, while the looked for accommodation has yet to be provided. The Municipality, however, does not despair of its Kursaal, and with the two requests just mentioned a third was sent up to Government asking for permission to invest surplus funds in its own Town Hall debentures, so as to buy them up. The Government of India has answered with great suavity that the interest will be reduced to 4½ per cent., that the Rs. 25,000 needed will be advanced at the same rate, and that the Municipality may invest its surplus in its own debentures. But—"the issue of orders granting these concessions" is deferred until the Municipality is able to show specifically how much money it can provide annually towards the repayment of principal and interest on the two lakhs, to which the loans will amount. The capacity of the Municipality to meet its obligations must be established by an examination either by the local Government or by the Municipality itself into all anticipated and available income and necessary expenditure. If the results of such an examination be satisfactory, they are to be reported to the Government of India when the final proposals are made. The Government will only sanction a loan where the rules issued under the Local Authorities Loans Act of 1879 are complied with. It will be remembered that the construction of Town Halls and all buildings and works "merely or mainly ornamental or convenient" were expressly excluded from the category of objects for which local Governments are permitted to advance money to local bodies under the Resolution issued a few weeks since to give Provincial Governments greater control and initiative in granting loans from public funds for local purposes.

THE *Englishman* is surprised and indignant at our suggestion that the Reuter's telegrams published by a Calcutta contemporary—which, for reasons good or bad, holds "base is the slave who pays" for Reuter's news—are probably obtained by wire from Madras or Allahabad. We did not speak without book. We know that Reuter's telegrams have been taken from the evening editions of Madras papers and telegraphed to other non-subscribing papers which were thus able to supplement stealings from our bulletins. If this has been done by enterprising papers in the west of India, it seemed to us reasonable to suggest that the alert Calcutta contemporary of the *Englishman* turned to its own profit, in the same way, the non-existence of a copyright law.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow morning and to stay at the Cooperage for some short time. Tents for the accommodation of His Royal Highness's Staff have been pitched on the maidan.

SPECIAL features of the third day of the Bombay Races—the 7th March—will be the Hindu and the Parsee Cups, which are being subscribed for by those communities respectively. Subscription lists have been opened, which, it is hoped, both the European and the Native public will liberally support. The West of India Turf Club has asked the municipal authorities to take measures to prevent the bursting of the water main which is adjacent to the course, and which on one or two former occasions sadly marred the success of the races. We are concerned to learn that this sinister main burst twice in the course of last month; obviously it requires to be looked after.

COLONEL WILSON, Commissioner of the Bombay Police, takes leave, for eleven months from the 5th April. Colonel Portman will, it is understood, act for Colonel Wilson, who had intended to take leave before his appointment to the Commissionership.

LADY REAY, accompanied by H. E. the Governor yesterday afternoon opened a bazaar and fancy fair in the Town Hall, Bombay, in aid of the Wesleyan Methodist Church and Soldier's Home.

THE suits in which Sir Henry and Lady Morland claim damages to the extent of a lakh and ten thousand rupees, respectively, from the G. I. P. Railway Company, came on for hearing yesterday, at the High Court, before Mr. Justice Scott. It will be remembered that in August last, Sir Henry and Lady Morland suffered an accident, while driving out of the Victoria Terminus, on account of the carriage being overturned by a heap of stones. Sir Henry Morland's leg was fractured, and Lady Morland also sustained injuries to her person, which however, were not of so serious a character. The plaintiffs say that there was no light to warn people of the heaps of stones placed along the road, and the night on which they met with the accident was so dark, as to render the obstructions not at all visible. The defence was that the heaps were perfectly visible at the time the plaintiffs started from the station; that the accident was due either to the negligence of the coachman or to the horses having got out of hand; and that, therefore, the plaintiffs were not entitled to any damages. During the day, the evidence of Sir Henry and Lady Morland and their coachman was taken, and further hearing was adjourned till to-day.

THE 10th Regiment Bombay Light Infantry left Quetta for Poona on the 10th February, and is expected to arrive at Karachi on the 14th. The Regt. embarks the same day in the I. M. S. Dalhousie, and will be landed at Bombay on the 16th. The men will be sent on to Poona from the Sassoon Dock by two special trains.

FROM the date on which Colonel LeGeyt vacates his appointment, Colonel H. L. Nutt will act as Political Superintendent, Palanpur; Captain W. B. Ferris, as First Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar; Captain Kennedy, Second Assistant; Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald, Third Assistant; and Major J. M. Hunter, Fourth Assistant.

CAPTAIN H. S. FITZGERALD, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, Station Officer, Nusseerabad, has been appointed District Staff Officer at Bombay, in succession to Captain Hall.

FROM the date of Mr. Oxenham's departure on leave, Mr. F. G. Selly will act as principal of the Deccan College; Mr. Samue Cooke, in the second grade of the Educational department; and Mr. Ramkrishna G. Bhandarkar in the third grade.

LIEUT.-COL. GODFREY, Superintendent of the Konkan Revenue Survey, having completed six years' service as superintendent, is entitled to the highest rate of pay of the office from the 14th November last.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 12th February was 448, equivalent to an annual death-rate of 25·14 per thousand, as against 425 or 23·75 the corresponding period of last year, and 427 or 27·37 the average over the corresponding periods of the five preceding years. Of the total number, 134 died of fevers; 32, disease of the nervous system; 20, measles; 55, phthisis; 81, affections of the respiratory organs; 23, diarrhœa; 14 dysentery; 23, old age and debility; 12, still-born; 5, accidents and violence. Classified list shows:—Buddhist or Jain, 17; Brahmin, 23

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE RE-UNION OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

In a speech made by Mr. Chamberlain at Glasgow yesterday, he advocated the re-union of the Liberal Party, and said that the Liberals were agreed as to a general programme, including the Irish question. The sole vital difference, he said, was that the Gladstonians based Home Rule on the principle of Nationality, whereas the Unionists were ready to concede Local Self-Government to its fullest extent. He was by no means assured that the difference could not be got over.

THE "GOLDEN GANG" RAILWAY ROBBERIES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUSAWAL, FEB. 14.

Neill's arrest, and subsequent confession, seems to have sprung a mine upon the rest of the members of the so-called "Golden Gang." Beyond his own statement, in criminating nearly fifteen persons, and his general inclusion in the gang of twenty-three employés of the G. I. P. Railway, there appears to be nothing certain as to the real truth of the case. The confession was recorded here on the 7th instant by the Mamlatdar, and has been kept very secret with a view to preventing the least hint of warning reaching those whom Neill states are implicated in the affair.

While in Bombay, Neill made a confession which was promptly acted upon, and three guards, named respectively Spink, Stirling and Myles, have been arrested. The third man is said to be Neill's brother-in-law. Spink is described as Pompey No. 1. These are (including Fernandez) all the arrests which have yet been made. Whether further arrests will follow is a matter of doubt, as those alleged to be chiefly implicated are now in custody.

Neill, from all accounts, is a most exceptional character. He has been on the G. I. P. Railway only for one year, but lived in a sumptuous style. After his arrest, he spoke very freely of his robberies, narrating, I understand, most graphically how he treated the goods placed in his charge. His system, according to his own account, was to place passengers baggage, booked through and which should have been placed in road vans and locked, in his brake, and during the journey to open them and extract the valuables. With no other boxes or parcels did he interfere. What are known as local packages for delivery at stations at which the train stopped, ought, by rule, to be kept in the brake so as to be conveniently discharged, but being less likely to be discovered if he tampered with "through" goods, he went contrary to the rules. It was thus easy to rifle such goods. According to his statement, he appears to have restricted his operations to jewellery, and only occasionally have wearing apparel or other property been appropriated.

From what I gather, on one occasion in which a [illegible] pearls very carefully packed, was cut through the packing and the lead by Neill. He abstracted the pearls, and then fastened the box which he afterwards sealed. This would tend to show that he went to work in a business-like manner fully provided with the necessary tools for his dishonest practices. On another occasion, he opened a box of mohurs, and replaced them with stones. The pearls were in course of transit from Kamptee to Ajmere. On another occasion, he opened a portmanteau belonging to a Dr. Hume, and stole his dress suit and a few other articles, and then re-arranged the contents. Many similar instances, chiefly on goods booked to distant places, are spoken to.

The fact that Neill was so young in the service, leads to the supposition that his operations were directed by an older hand. At present all that is known of Spink is that he was found in possession of a box filled with articles alleged to have been stolen, and his connection with another box which a woman, Mrs. Souza states he had given to her. Spink denies this, but her admission and Neill's statement tend to implicate him.

Spink is described as a quiet man, and is believed to be utterly incapable of such malpractices as are ascribed to him. He is an old servant of the Company, having been employed on the line for seven years.

Stirling, who denies any connection with the gang, was arrested on Neill's statement. He ascribes his own arrest to suspicion, having lived with Neill who once borrowed a sum of Rs. 100 for him on jewellery, which appeared afterwards to have been stolen.

Myles was also taken in possession of stolen property. He utterly denies all connection with any gang.

On the surface, little appears to have been discovered which is capable of proof, but the police believe themselves to be working on substantial lines, and that they will completely unravel the case shortly. They have taken Neill to Bombay for the purpose of making further enquiries regarding the property, and will return on Sunday, when Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, will proceed here with the case against the four men arrested.

It appears that the friends of these men have engaged counsel for their defence already, including Lord Colin Campbell from Bombay, and Mr. Stangon from Jubbulpore. Mr. Walker, Assistant Collector, will hear the case on Monday. The men I hear are confident they will get off.

It is stated that property worth about Rs. 15,000 has been traced.

Neill worked the trains between Bhusawal and Budnera, so also did Spink and Myles, but Stirling only as far as Nandgaon.

Bail for the prisoners has been refused.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. McCOY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 14.

The Reverend Dr. McCoy, attached to the Methodist Episcopal Mission here, and Editor of the *Indian Witness*, died yesterday after a week's illness.

THE RAIPUR-BILHASPUR RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, FEB. 14.

The Raipur-Bilhaspur section was opened for passenger traffic to-day.

THE DECCAN MINING COMPANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 14.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent states that the Secretary of State wishes to transfer a further negotiation of the difference between the Hyderabad State and the Deccan Mining Company to this country, so that the Government of India may keep a watch on it.

THE BANK RATE IN CALCUTTA.

It is said that eleven per cent. of the bank rate quotation in Calcutta is only nominal, and that the working rate for ordinary transactions, such as advances on share stock, is one or two per cent. higher. This seems likely to lead to a money panic.

THE INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

The *Pioneer* learns that it has been finally decided to adopt the Automatic Vacuum Brake, in preference to the Westinghouse, on Indian State Railways.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

It is officially declared that the Crawford Commission has cost three and a half lakhs.

THE SPECIAL MAIL TRAIN SERVICE.

It is brought to notice that unless the P. and O. time their steamers earlier, the new accelerated mail train service from Calcutta to Bombay will avail of little. Only three times this year has the Overland Mail reached Calcutta by Wednesday morning.

SIR GUILDFORD MOLESWORTH.

Sir Guildford Molesworth has returned from his trip to the East Coast Railway, much impressed with the growing importance of Coconada. His last official trip will be to Rawalpindi.

THE PATNA CASE.

It is said that the Bengal Government recommended Mr. Quinn to take legal advice as to the advisability of prosecuting the guardian in the above case, and intimated its willingness to incur the expenses of a prosecution.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sutlej with homeward Mails of the 8th instant, arrived here at 7 p.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, FEB. 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bengal with Australian and China Mails, left here for Bombay, at 9 a.m., yesterday.

HONGKONG, FEB. 13.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Maria Teresa left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-4⅛
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99
3 per cent. French Rentes	83⅔
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅛
4½ per cent. „	70
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	42⅝

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(FEBRUARY 14.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

El Arich route is now reported right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, FEB. 13.

10 p.m.	75·7

THURSDAY, FEB. 14.

6 a.m.	70·4
10 a.m.	79·6
2 p.m.	81·4
4 p.m.	83·4

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Feb. 14th.—The barometer has increased slightly in the Peninsula and briskly in the Hills and adjacent plains. The pressure is considerably above normal everywhere. The temperature has increased slightly in Northern India, and rather rapidly in Central India and the Central Provinces. The temperature is above normal generally by small amounts, except in the Indus Valley, where it was six degrees above the mean of day. The skies are clear over nearly the whole country, and fine dry weather prevails.

THE Rev. S. Norwood delivered himself the other night on a platform at Woodford:—

"HE stood by the Government, and he advised them to do the same. A more scurvy and rascally set than they who represented the Opposition had never been known in the whole course of Parliamentary history." Again, some one having given "three cheers for the G.O.M." in response to an allusion to the death of Gordon:—

Yes, cheer away! Three cheers for Gordon's own murderer? Say what you like, the guilt of that man's blood lies at the door of William Ewart Gladstone.

After this, an allusion to the ex-Premier as "the grand old humbugging twist-about Gladstone" naturally fell rathern at.

The Parnell Commission, in itself a somewhat colossal nuisance, says *Truth*, is being made a burden almost too great for flesh to bear by the art of the descriptive reporter. What the public really want is a brief and pithy summary of each day's proceedings, showing the tendency of the evidence given, and setting out in somewhat fuller detail any striking piece of testimony or telling bout of cross-examination. But who cares a farthing who sat beside whom, who stroked whose moustache, who yawned behind a "large" (or small) "white" (or black) "hand"? Yet such is the stuff of which the descriptive reports (often two or three columns) are necessarily made up in default of other exciting incidents.

IT is noticed in America that Irish immigration to America is being overshadowed by immigration from Scotland and England. During September and October the number of emigrants from the latter countries was three times as great as that from Ireland. During the ten months of 1887 and 1888, ending October 20 in each case, 237,814 English and Scotch emigrants came over, against 129,779 from Ireland with its small population of five millions. Meanwhile, however, the influx of Italians has increased enormously. The Immigration Restriction Bill is considered in New York not to have the slightest chance of becoming law. The Tariff Bill, which has been passed by the Senate, is almost certain to be rejected by the Lower House.

LORD REAY ON MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

His Excellency Lord Reay, accompanied by Lady Reay, presided at the distribution of prizes to the students of the Madrasa-i-Anjuman-i-Islam, in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Budruddin Tyabjee at the outset read the annual report, from which the following are extracts:—

During the past year there was no material change in the system of working our schools. Experience has shown that the system we have adopted is on the whole the most suitable for the present circumstances of the Mussalmans of this Presidency. We continue to give instruction as before in the Koran, Hindustani, Gujarati, Persian, and English, and also in Arithmetic, Geography, and other usual branches of knowledge. Our schools now consist, as they have done for some years past, of three branches, viz., (1) the Vernacular branch at Nagpada, (2) the Vernacular branch at Paidhowni, and (3) the Anglo-Vernacular branch at old Nagpada. The Vernacular branch at Nagpada now consists of three classes, viz., two for the Koran and one for Hindutani, and contains 82 boys against 81 during the last year. The Paidhowni branch consists of two divisions, viz., the Koran and the Hindustani. The Koran division consists of 3 classes, and contains 78 boys against 85 during the previous year, while the Hindustani division consists of 3 classes teaching up to the fourth standard, and has on its rolls altogether 282 boys as against 252 in the year before. The decline in the Koran division of the Paidhowni branch is due to the large number of indigenous schools which have recently sprung up in the Mussalman quarters of Bombay, and which, we are happy to say, act as regular feeders to the higher classes of our schools. The Anglo-Vernacular School consists of 6 classes, giving instruction up to the 5th English standard, and contains 124 boys as against 118 in the year before. It will thus be perceived that the total number of boys receiving instruction in our schools is 666 as against 536 in the previous year. So far, therefore, as mere numbers are concerned, we may fairly say that our schools have not only maintained their old position, but have even improved it to some extent. This is the more satisfactory as several schools have of late been opened for Mussalman boys in different quarters of the town which have naturally absorbed a considerable number of boys who would otherwise have joined our schools. We may here state that the number of admissions during the year was 494 against 453 withdrawals. In the previous year the admissions were 508, while the withdrawals amounted to no less than 532.

It will be remembered that on the last occasion the prizes were distributed by the Hon. Sir Raymond West, and we are now happy to announce that H. E. the Governor has kindly consented to honour us with his presence at the distribution of prizes this year. His Excellency's interest in the cause of Education generally is so well known that we need make no observations about it in this place; but we are sure that the Mussalman community of this Presidency will feel highly grateful to His Excellency for encouraging us by his presence at our annual gathering. We are happy to say that our schools were inspected in the usual way by the Government Educational authorities, and that their report is highly satisfactory and encouraging, as it has always been.

The financial position of our schools remains much the same as it was in the year before. It gives us, however, extreme pleasure to announce that we are at last within a measurable distance of securing a school-building of our own. The long-pending negotiations about the grant of a site on the Esplanade have at last been settled by Government agreeing to give us a valuable plot of ground just opposite the Victoria Terminus, measuring about 5,000 square yards, and of the estimated value of about a lakh of rupees. In addition to this, Government has very kindly made a pecuniary grant of Rs. 38,000 towards the erection of the school-building, which will porbably cost us a lakh and a half. Towards the expenses of this building Rs. 1,03,578-4-0 have already been subscribed, and out of this amount Rs. 45,433-4-0 have been collected and paid into the Bank of Bombay. The general funds for the current expenses of the schools amount to Rs. 47,456, which have been duly invested in Government Paper.

We cannot conclude this Report without announcing that His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to lay the foundation-stone of our school-building, which will unquestionably remain a lasting memorial of His Excellency's great interest in the cause of Mahomedan education and the encouragement he has never failed to give to the Anjuman-i-Islam in its efforts to improve the moral and social status of the Mahomedans of this Presidency.

A programme of recitations having been gone through from the Koran in Guzarati, Urdu, Persian, and English—a scene from "Julius Cæsar" by five boys being particularly well spoken, with good accent and appropriate action,—Lord Reay presented the prizes, kindly shaking hands with each youth as he advanced to the platform to receive his reward for diligence or good conduct.

Lord Reay in addressing the assembly said:—Mr. Budruddin Tyabjee, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I think I may congratulate my Mahomedan friends on the auspices under which we meet here in this hall to-day. If I were to define what the report has conveyed to us, I think I might say that in the report there breathes this spirit "we Mahomedans are looking up." I do not see in the report any feature which betrays despondency, but I see a great deal in it which shows that you are relying on your own efforts to promote your own advancement. (Applause.) That certainly is the right tone to take for a manly and independent race like yourselves. (Applause.) Hitherto some of you were inclined to come to Government, and to say to Government, "put us in a more favoured position,"—like the traveller in the stage coach who said to his companion, "How do you feel there in your corner, are you on a nice soft cushion?" "Yes," said the companion. "Does not the carriage jolt?" "No, it does not." "Is there no draft?" "No there is not." "Then you had better get up, and make room for me. "Now, this is not the spirit in which you hope to attain advancement under the British Government (hear, hear), because, as you very well know, we act on the principle ourselves of self-help, and we expect our fellow-subjects to do the same. (Applause.) Therefore, it is most gratifying to see in this report that you are fully satisfied, because Government is dealing with you the same just fashion, as it is dealing with all other sections of the community, and not on privileged terms, but in that pride of race would not allow you to ask for more. (Applause.) That is a feeling on which I congratulate all sections of the Mahomedan community in Bombay, and that is also a feeling which happily prevails among my Mahomedan friends in Sind. Whose exertions are very praiseworthy. We must not forget on this occasion the names of distinguished members of your own community who have come forward to give you that aid which their position makes it possible for them to give you. His Highness the Nawab of Junaghar's uncle Bhavadin, my friend Kazi Shahbudin, whose scholarships will do a great deal of good, as, no doubt, the first report will show. In congratulating these personages I may perhaps also add a word of congratulation to Government on the fact that our negociations regarding a site for your school have come to a satisfactory conclusion. (Applause.) And I hope that before my term of office is at an end, we may perhaps have a meeting in that edifice. (Applause.) At least I shall do all I can now that the preliminaries have been settled to accelerate the operations of the Public Works Department on your behalf. Great credit is due to the head-master of this school for the admirable programme of recitations which were so carefully selected, and which allowed us to judge of the linguistic attainments of those youthful prodigies who ascended this platform, among whom I recognised some future platform speakers of no small promise. I only hope that they will not leave school with the same feelings as Lord Byron when he said, "Then farewell Horace, whom I hated so." I hope that none of you will address such a farewell to your classical authors whose works seem to graft themselves without effort on your memory. Now in saying that Government ought not to put any section of the community in a privileged position you must not think that we are oblivious of our duties towards the Mahomedan community. We are quite aware that it is our duty, wherever there is a well-directed initiative, to come to its support. Several sections of the community have their special virtues and their special weakness. The weakness, perhaps, of the Mahomedans has been hitherto to feel rather indolent—rather to dislike that continuous effort of hard work without which no success is possible and a want of thrift. But, on the other hand, when I bear in mind the traditional virtues of your race—temperance, courage, and attachment to your religion—I think that we have a great deal that gives us hope for that future which in some of the verses to which we listened to-day was depicted in colours which I do not think were too glowing. But the increase of prosperity of any race does not depend only or chiefly on the aid which it receives from Government, but it depends in every section of the community largely on the fact whether in that section of the community there are individuals who realize that they must work for their own co-religionists and set them a lofty example. And I am happy to say that here in Bombay and in Sind we have several Mahomedan gentlemen who are determined to take the lead in that process of self-advancement. I am sure I am speaking in your name when I tell them that these efforts are not unheeded by their co-religionists; that they are fully appreciated. The result of their exertions is seen in these schools so rapidly filling and in other indigenous Mahomedan schools rising all over Bombay. I cannot forget that though you are weighted by your attachment to classical languages—and I do not blame you for it—at the same time your acquaintance with Western civilization is not of recent date; and that it is long ago that you took the crescent from Western Asia over the Northern shores of Africa through the south of Europe to the Pillars of Hercules. Well, if you were able to do this in times gone by, we cannot doubt that the energy you displayed in those days by migrations which were not always of a peaceful nature, and which were occasionally distinguished by iconoclastic performances which you yourselves at the present day regret as much as we do, you will now display the same energy in the construction of schools as you did teach in building the splendid tombs of your Primer. Only these educational temples will be for the benefit of future generations of Mahomedans living. (Applause.) When we all admire that noble Taj, when we see how you had established those close relations with Italy which made the Florentine lily such a conspicuous feature of that edifice, and which no foreigner who comes to India does not admire, we feel that the link then so close between you and the best and noblest forms of Western civilisation is no slender link. And it will not be difficult for you now when we are here again as your friends to join hands with us in giving to your boys the fruits of Eastern and classical literature, as well as the results of Western science and Western literature and all it has in store for you. I need only therefore speak these few words of encouragement to you because I know they fall on a fruitful soil, and that there is nobody present in this hall whose aim and object it will not be on leaving it to do everything he can to make his co-religionists and through them his fellow-subjects a happy and prosperous community. If you are to be a happy and prosperous section of that community, it can only be, not by following a royal road which does not exist, but by following a road which is accessible to all of us by hard work. (Applause.) I am aware that your philosophy contains some features which point to enjoyment and which imply that the object of life should be both here and hereafter to obtain a maximum of enjoyment. Now I am not going to discuss a theory which I know you hold very strongly, but I should like to urge this upon your attention, that there is no greater enjoyment than that which is the result of well-sustained mental or manual effort. (Applause.) Whatever may, therefore, be the visions of Paradise, which have before this been flitting before your eyes, let me ask you to think of a Paradise which is the result of a well spent life, which is the result of performance of duty towards your parents, and which is the result of the observance of your duties towards your God. I take the last line of one of your recitations as the best illustrations of what I have desired to impress upon you: "Nothing lasts for ever but the kingdom of the Most High"; that is the kingdom of everlasting wisdom. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani proposed and Mr. Abdalla M. Dharamsi seconded a vote of thanks to His Excellency Lord Reay for presiding and to Lady Reay for gracing the gathering by her presence.

H. E. Lord Reay in reply to the vote of thanks said:—I beg to give you my best thanks for the kind way in which you have received this vote of thanks, and I suppose I may ask for a whole holiday for the boys in the school.

His Excellency and Lady Reay then left the hall amid loud cheering and the proceedings terminated.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH BAZAAR.

A BAZAAR and fancy fair, in aid of the Wesleyan Methodist Military and Naval Church and Soldiers' Home, Bombay, was opened in the Town Hall by Lady Reay yesterday afternoon. On arriving Lady Reay was presented with a magnificent bouquet by Mr. Bertie Clutterbuck, son of the Rev. Mr. Clutterbuck. The distinguished visitors remained in the bazaar for about an hour, visiting [illegible] and stalls and expressing their delight at the tasteful manner in which the place was decorated. The object of the bazaar is to liquidate the debt of the church and to form the nucleus of a fund for building a Military and Naval church at Colaba, which is very urgently needed, and a Soldiers' Home for the British soldiers of the garrison of all denominations.

The fancy and useful stalls are presided over by the following ladies:—Mrs. Clutterbuck, Mrs. Geyer, and Mrs. Moulton; Mrs. Davey, Miss K. R. Cama, Mrs. Manockjee, and the Misses Richardson; Mrs. Forgan, Mrs. Kingsmill, and Mrs. Greaves; Mrs. Hoar, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Harrison, and Mrs. McIlwraith; Dr. Kate Stewart, Mrs. Stanley, and Mrs. Wilson; Mrs. Craster and Miss Phillips. Art Stall.—Mrs. Preston and Miss Preston. Art Pottery Stall.—Miss Effey Langley and Miss Hunter. Flower Stall.—Mrs. Pell, the Misses Bapty, and Mrs. Redmayne. Toy Stall.—Miss Clement and Mrs. Slane. Fishing Pond.—Miss M. Menesse and Messrs. Davey and Lester. Art Exhibition.—Messrs. Christie and Moulton. Weighing Chair, Spirometer, Dynamometer, and Galvanic Battery.—The Misses Yardley and Miss Essai. Magic Lantern.—Mr. Stewart. Refreshments.—The Vienna Confectionery Company.

The hall is gaily decorated with flags and coloured draperies; the stalls are most tastefully and effectively arranged, and the spectacle at the opening yesterday was very bright and attractive. But independent of the bazaar itself there is a lot to amuse after dark, there is a magic lantern, which is specially entertaining to the younger portion of the visitors, and no one should leave the bazaar without seeing the Art Exhibition. As to music, there is abundance of it. Yesterday the band of the Gloster Regiment performed from 4 to 7-30. Between 5 and 7 a programme of vocal and instrumental music was given by Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Boyd, Miss Flower, Herr C. Barthman, and Mr. Davey. Then another concert was opened at eight o'clock by Mrs. Preston, Mrs Uloth, Mr. Marsland, and Mr. Thelenberg, while recitations were given by Mr. Stevenson. The musical programme for to-day is:—

4-30 to 7 p.m.—Vocal and Instrumental Music—Mrs. Allan, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Walker, the Misses Yardley, Mr. Davey, and Herr G. Kuchenmeister.

5 to 9 p.m.—Selections of Music, by band of Marine Battalion.

8 to 10 p.m.—Vocal and Instrumental Music and Recitations—Mrs. Boyd, Miss Flower, Mrs. Preston, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Marsland, and Mr. Stephens.

The bazaar is evidently going to be a success, the attendance yesterday being very large.

THE LATE PRINCE RUDOLPH.

A REQUIEM mass was given in the Fort Chapel yesterday morning for the late Crown Prince Rudolph Archbishop Porter conducted the service, which was attended by the Consuls of all nations represented in Bombay, military officers and civil officials, both European and Native. Among those who attended were Colonel Cunningham, as represen ing H. E. the Governor, Colonel Lyttleton, representing H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, General Budgen, Mr. Lee-Warner, Mr. Stockinger, Austro-Hungarian Consul-General; Prince Khevenhuller, Count Lanchorouski, Mr. Hersch, Mr. Bozzoni, Italian Consul; Mr. Heinrich Fritsch, Secretary to the Austro-Hungarian Consul-General; Mr. Mahomed Kadre Bey, Turkish Consul-General; Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Siam Consul; Mr. E. Tintner, Spanish Vice-Consul; Mr. D. H. Glade, German Consul; Mr. E. Janni, Consul for Norway and Sweden; and officers of the garrison, &c.

A GOOD story is told of the late Bishop of St Asaph. His lordship once delivered a short address to a village school on the subject of besetting sins. "We all," he said, "have our besetting sins, myself like the rest. What do you suppose is mine? Noticing the astonished look on the faces of his youthful hearers at the notion of a Bishop having a besetting sin, the right rev. prelate went on to say, "Do not be afraid to answer." At length one little fellow was courageous enough to hold up his hand by way of showing his willingness to respond to the episcopal questioner. "Well, my boy," said the Bishop, "what do you say is my besetting sin!" "Please, sir," stammered the lad, "droonkenness!" "No," rejoined his lordship in the meekest of tones, "not drunkenness, but vanity." The Bishop's comment showed at all events that if he was vain he was also not destitute of a certain amount of humility.

A GUZERAT WORTHY.

WE regret to have to announce the death of Rao Saheb Bhogilal Pranvullubhdas on Sunday last in his native city, Ahmedabad. Guzarat, including the Native State of Baroda and Kathiawar, owe an immense debt of gratitude to this pioneer of education in general and of English education in particular for the advance that has been made in these days in the two provinces. Mr. Bhogilal was one of the first fruits of early education in this Presidency. There was no department of Public Instruction in his early days, and the educational affairs of the Presidency were under the management of a body called the Board of Education. Mr. Bhogilal was educated at the Elphinstone Institution, which combined a college and a school department under the first staff of professors sent out to Bombay by Mountstuart Elphinstone from England on his retirement from the Government of this Presidency. A favourite pupil of Professors Orlebar and Harkness, he won high distinction for proficiency in Mathematics. The late Rai Shastri, Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the Elphinstone Institution, had a special liking for him. Mr. Bhogilal was a contemporary of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Mr. Raghunath Narayan Khote, C. I. E. On completing his education at the Elphinstone College, he was in about 1845 sent out to Ahmedabad to open an English school, which the Board of Education desired to establish in that city. In his capacity of head-master of the school, he worked for about a dozen years, in the course of which he gained the respect and confidence, not only of his pupils, but of all classes of the native community of Ahmedabad by his exemplary character. Though a strict disciplinarian, he was very kind to his pupils, especially the poorer ones, whom he helped in many ways. So highly were his labours thought of by the Board of Education that when the time came for the election of a competent person to organize an educational department in Kathiawad, the Board could think of no one else, and Mr. Bhogilal was selected to be the head-master of the Rajkote schools and superintendent of schools in Kathiawad. In Kathiawad Mr. Bhogilal's efforts to extend the benefits of high education proved successful. On his retirement from the service of Government he was for some time employed in Cutch. But his services were soon required by the Baroda State, where the need of organising an educational department was sorely felt. Accordingly in or about 1867 Mr. Bhogilal was appointed Director of Vernacular Education in Baroda. Here too his abilities won for him the commendations of the Gaekwar. Only a few years back the Rao Saheb retired from this office in consequence of old age. He was residing in his native city and died at the age of 70 years. By his method of teaching, by the moral discipline he introduced, and by his high personal character, he had raised himself far above the standard of ordinary school-masters, and had acquired a hold upon his pupils which lasted through their lives. The provinces of Gujarat and Kathiawad lose in Mr. Bhogilal an educationist of great repute.

THE SUCCESSION ACT AND MOFFUSIL PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When a movement has been set on foot by Mr. S. S. Bengalee, C.I.E., and Mr. F. R. Vickajee, Barrister-at-Law, to have certain alterations made in the wording of the Parsee Succession Act, I think it high time to bring the following facts to the notice of the above gentlemen in particular and of the Parsee community in general:—Legislative enactments are made by our rulers for the guidance and conduct of the people; it is not intended to render them burdensome, obnoxious, or mischievious. It happens, sometimes, that these good intentions are apt to be misinterpreted by those who are invested with powers to put them in force. The way in which these enactments are applied and the spirit in which they are enforced sometimes occasion trouble and disaffection. The Parsees of the Presidency—towns and of the districts—are trained to look on the good side of our legislation and to obey in a true spirit of loyalty. I, as one bred and born in the mofussil, and accustomed to observe life there in its various phases, have found what I state realised in a great measure. But I am grieved to say that to the Parsee inhabitants of Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, and the adjoining districts the application of one Act, that of the Administrator-General's Act II. of 1874, is calculated to be injurious and obstructive. This Act was passed years ago, but it was deemed unfit and imprudent to apply it to the Parsee inhabitants of these districts, and hence it was for years past a dead-letter. The announcement that this Act is to be applied to the Parsees of these districts has produced general consternation. In times like these, when every one in the districts is uneasy about something or another, nothing can be more disheartening to the Parsees in these parts, and nothing can be calculated to entail on them greater expense and cause greater annoyance and inconvenience than the application of the Administrator-General's Act in all its bearings, and the active attitude taken up by the District Court for its enforcement. In a letter on the subject, which a late District Judge of Surat wrote to Khan Bahadoor Davar Rustomjee Kharsetjee Modi, he freely acknowledges the inconvenience occasioned and the expenses caused by giving him an official preferential right of acting in the matter, as far as the scope of such an Act allows him the means and opportunities of legally taking possession of the deceased's property. Hindus, Mahomedans, Buddhists, and persons exempted under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, section 332, are, as far as my information goes, free from the operation of the Act. If these are exempted, why should the Parsees, who claim very close affinity with them in respect to the applicability of such an Act, be singled out among the native population of India to fulfil its aims and satisfy its demands. An examination of the Administrator-General's Act will show that it was the intention of its framers to apply it to foreigners and Europeans especially whose property needs to be taken care of on their death, when without friends or relations to look after it. But there seems no necessity to make such a provision for the Parsees. In cases of sudden death or otherwise, they have always their relatives and friends close by to act in conformity with their usages. Suppose there were any danger of the property of the deceased being misappropriated or wasted to the detriment of the interest of heirs and near relatives, sections 224 and 239 of the Indian Succession Act contains ample provision against such a danger. The feelings of the Parsees are very keen and easily excited whenever they see an uncalled for interference in matters relating to their social and domestic life. The very idea, then, of a preferential right of the Administrator-General to letters of administration before those connected with the deceased cannot but be revolting to their feelings. Again, the right of a District Judge to take the property of the deceased or appoint an officer of his choice to retain that property till probate is issued or letters of administration granted will always be regarded as an inquisitorial and quixotic interference, and such an interference cannot be expected to work harmoniously with the Parsees. The interference of the latter sort especially—I mean of the court officer, just at the time when funeral ceremonies are being performed would be extremely annoying and disagreeable. The feelings of such a court officer at such a sad time may be expected to be alien to those of the mourners, and, to make the matter worse, if he be of a different religion, he is sure to disturb the equanimity of the deceased's friends and relations.

All the many disadvantages of introducing this Act are very clearly pointed out in a very lucid manner in the memorial sent to the Government of India by the Parsee communities of Broach and Surat. The Viceregal Council must have already perceived that there is no necessity whatever for the application of such an Act to the Parsee inhabitants of Broach, Surat, and other parts in the district. They will, on giving consideration to the subject, find that such an Act under circumstances pointed out in the memorial will be severe, exacting, inquisitorial, oppressive, burdensome, and mischievous. In the memorial it is also shown that section 332 of the Indian Succession Act empowers the Governor-General to exempt from the operation of the whole or any part of the Act the members of any race, sect, or tribe in British India.—Yours, &c.,

NUSSERWANJEE SHERIARJEE GINWALLA.

Broach, Feb. 13.

SIR HENRY MORLAND'S ACTION.

AT the Bombay High Court yesterday, the claim for damages made by Sir Henry Morland and Lady Morland against the G. I. P. Railway Company for injuries sustained by them in consequence of the alleged negligence of the company came on before Mr. Justice Scott for hearing. Sir Henry Morland claimed a lakh of rupees as damages, while Lady Morland estimated the damages in her own case at Rs. 10,000. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, represented the Company.

Mr. Inverarity began by reading the plaint and the written statement in the case. The plaintiff in his plaint said that the defendants were the owners of the Victoria Railway Station and Terminus at Bombay. There was a roadway leading to the up platform of the said station from the public road which the plaintiff believed belonged to the defendants. The said roadway was entered through a gateway on one of the pillars of which were painted the words "way in," and was of the width of about 47 feet 6 inches. The said roadway was altogether open to the sky for a considerable distance from the entrance, but where it abutted on the platform the western portion of the roadway was roofed over, the roof being supported by a row of iron pillars, 25 feet apart, fixed in the roadway. The roadway was open and unobstructed between the pillars. The portion so roofed over measured 21 feet 3 inches in width. The portion left uncovered measured 23 feet 10½ inch in width. The roadway was bounded on the east side along its whole length by a masonary wall, on the top of which was an iron railing. The defendants, for the purpose of lighting the roadway, had erected lamps along the wall, and had also fixed lamps on every alternate iron pillar fixed in the middle of the roadway. At the time of the occurrence the defendants had placed and staked upon the rail way large heaps of road metal at intervals all along the eastern side of the roadway. The heaps extended from the wall on the east side of the road way, into the roadway. Three of such heaps were in the position and of the descriptain following, viz, No. 1 opposite iron pillar, No. 13, 30 feet 4 inches long, 9 feet 9 inches in width, and 2 feet 6 inches in height; No. 2 opposite iron pillor No. 7, 26 feet 3 inches long, 10 feet in width, and 2 feet 5 inches in height; No. 3 opposite iron pillar No. 3, 31 feet 3 inches long, 9 feet in width and 2 feet 3 inches in height. None of the said stone heaps were fenced in, nor was any light placed at or near the heaps; nor were any steps taken to protect persons driving on to or using the roadway, from driving on to, or being injured, by the obstructions to the roadway. None of the lamps mentioned above were lighted at the time of the occurrence. The plaintiff believed that owing to departmental disputes in the defendants' company with regard to the kind of light to be used, no light had ever been placed in the lamps. The plaintiff travelled from Deolalee to Bombay by the defendants' train, timed to arrive at the Victoria Station at 7 p.m., Bombay time. The plaintiff was met at the up platform by his victoria with a pair of horses, and by his brougham also with a pair of horses. The plaintiff, who was travelling with his wife and daughter, placed his daughter, the ayah, and some packages in the brougham, put some other packages in the victoria, and the plaintiff and his wife, after a short interval got into the victoria, which was standing about opposite iron pillar No. 15. Owing to the other carriages being drawn up on the inner portion of the roadway, the plaintiff's victoria was driven out on to the roadway between iron pillars No. 14 and 13. The night was dark and cloudy, and the heaps of road metal could not be seen. In getting out on the roadway, the rear side wheels of the plaintiff's carriage passed first over the corner of the heap of stones described above as No. 1, and proceeding along the roadway they passed over the heap of stones No. 2. In dragging the plaintiff's carriage over the last mentioned heap of stones, the horses put forth considerable greater strength than they had previously exerted, and when the resistance afforded by that heap had subsided, the effect was that the horses proceeded at a greater pace than they otherwise would have done, and finally the plaintiff's carriage passed over and was upset by the heap of stones No. 3. The plaintiff and his wife were thrown out of the carriage with great violence. His right leg was fractured and the same leg and foot were also badly wounded. The plaintiff also sustained a severe shock. The plaintiff's wife was also much injured, whereby she became sick and wounded, and the plaintiff was deprived of her comfort and services for some time and incurred expense for nursing and for medical attendance. The plaintiff's carriage and harness were also much injured. The plaintiff, by reason of the matters aforesaid, had sustained great bodily injury, had undergone great pain, had suffered much in health, had been obliged to incur large expenses for medical attendance, and other expenses incidental in effecting a cure, and lessening the injury sustained, and had also sustained and would sustain pecuniary loss through inability to attend his official duties, and had lost the fees he would have earned as a member of the Town Council, and had otherwise sustained and would sustain similar and other damages before the plaintiff was cured, if indeed he should ever be quite cured. The plaintiff also claimed to be entitled to recover from the defendants the consequential damages sustained by him by reason of the injury caused to his wife. The plaintiff estimated the damages that he was entitled to at the sum of Rs. 1,00,000, inclusive of the sum of Rs. 500, the estimated injury to the plaintiff's harness and carriage, and the plaintiff prayed judgment for the said sums with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, from the filing of the plaint and costs.

The defendants in their written statement denied that the plaintiff was entitled to recover any portion of the damages claimed by him. The defendants admitted that the roadway leading from the public road referred to in the plaint belongs to the company. The defendants also admitted that they had stacked certain heaps of stones along the eastern side of the roadway and that three of the heaps were in the position and nearly of the dimensions described. The said heaps were not fenced in or specially lighted, as there was ample and sufficient light from the platform l

ment should be made out in order to make the fourth issue admissible in the form in which it stood.

Mr. Inverarity then opened the case for the plaintiff. Having reviewed the statements in the plaint at some length, the learned counsel said upon the facts set forth as soon as they were proved it was for the defendants to show that they were not liable. He preferred not to anticipate what their arguments would be, but to keep what he had to say till they had put forward their arguments. He gathered from the written statement that the defendants said that the coachman ought to have seen the heaps of stones. This was what was always said by persons who placed obstruction on the roadway. But anyone who had driven about the streets of Bombay must know how extremely difficult it was at night time, especially when one was going out from a light to a dark place, to see heaps of road metal or other obstructions, for they assimilated almost exactly the colour of the road. And the plaintiff would show that owing to the dust of the road blown about upon the heaps and the time at night at which the accident happened, the stones assimilated almost exactly the colour of the road itself. There were plenty of roads up at the present time in Bombay, and those who had to pass them knew how difficult it was to see the heaps of stones lying on the sides of the excavations, with the lamps placed immediately above them. The Municipality never placed the lamps in the proper spot, and it was only last week that he (the learned counsel) was nearly upset while driving over the corner of one of the heaps of stones.

His Lordship: Did your coachman drive up to the station late?

Mr. Inverarity replied that he was there some little time before the train arrived, but it was not unreasonable to suppose that in driving into the station he did not take any particular notice of the stones. Even if he had noticed them, the circumstance was one that might very naturally pass out of his mind. It was for the defendants to show that he remembered the circumstance and purposely drove over the stones. The next question to be considered was that of damages. With reference to this it would be proved that the horses were quite quiet when they started from the platform, and any alarm was occasioned after they had passed over the heaps by the falling of the stones behind them. The coachman who was then driving had been in Sir Henry Morland service for eight or ten years, and he had driven the same horses for something like four and a half years, and his instructions were that the character of the horses could only be appropriately described by the use of the expression that "they were as quiet as lambs."

His Lordship: What were their ages?

Mr. Inverarity replied that they were whalers, and their ages were about 10 years each, while they stood about 14-2 or 14-3 hands. He might also here mention that both of the horses were accustomed to seeing train pass them while being driven along the Queen's Road. He then referred to the matters to be taken into consideration by the court when assessing the amount of damages and cited three cases. Phillips vs. the South Western Railway Company; Corporation of Calcutta vs. Anderson and Evans against the Trustees of the Port of Bombay which had been decided in the English, Calcutta and Bombay Courts and were especially applicable to the cases then before the Courts. In the latter case Mr. Justice Jardine gave the plaintiff Rs. 33,000 as damages.

His Lordship: But on appeal they were reduced to Rs. 17,000.

Mr. Inverarity replied that that was so, but even then the Court did not take into account the chance of future injury by reason of the shock to plaintiff's system. As a matter of fact, the unfortunate man died of his injuries in the London hospital a few days ago. In that case the Court said it was so problematical as to what the future injury would be that they could not take it in into consideration. The learned counsel next gave a long quotation from the case of Phillips vs. the South Western Co., which, he said, would give his Lordship the different heads of damage to be considered, the holding in this case having been followed in the Calcutta or Bombay cases. There was another item of damage upon which he could also give his lordship certain authority, namely, the loss sustained by Sir Henry Morland, by the reason of his wife having been so injured as not to be able to attend upon him. It was difficult especially for a bachelor like himself to estimate the loss of the companionship under circumstances of the description in question; but he thought there could be little doubt that the deprivation of the society of one's wife, when one was laid up with such injuries as had been sustained by Sir Henry Morland, would be a very great loss indeed.

His Lordship: Is there a case on this point?

Mr. Inverarity replied that there was, and proceeded to cite it. The details of the damages sustained by Sir Henry—that was so far as they could be demonstrated by figure—would be given by Sir Henry in his evidence; therefore, he (Mr. Inverarity) did not then propose to go through them. The large portion of the sum had reference to the personal injuries sustained. But it was impossible to demonstrate the damages of figures. All they could say was that Sir Henry claimed a lakh of rupees, and he did not think his learned friend or anybody else concerned in the case would consent to have a compound fracture and a simple fracture inflicted on one of their limbs for that sum of money or twice the amount.

Mr. James Morris, civil engineer, examined by Mr. Lang, put in the plan and report made by him of the place of the accident.

Mr. Inverarity then called the plaintiff.

Sir Henry Morland, being sworn, said:—I am the Port Officer of Bombay and am a captain in the Indian Marine. I am also member of the Municipal Standing Committee. I and Lady Morland were passengers by the train which was timed to arrive at the Victoria Terminus at 7-30 p.m. We had started from Deolali, and my daughter, her ayah, and servants travelled with us. We had the usual number of packages. I set my watch by the railway clock at Deolali, and I looked at my watch on alighting at the terminus, and compared it with the clock there. It was then 36 minutes after seven. My victoria and brougham met me at the station. I saw the child and the ayah got into the brougham, and got some packages placed in it. I and Lady Morland were waiting for some time for our table-servant, who was looking after the luggage. After waiting for some time, we got into the victoria. Before I got into the carriage I stood by and asked the coachman some questions about the horses. The horses were standing perfectly quiet, and I saw the coachman had the reins in his hand. After speaking to the coachman, I got into the victoria. When I got in, the horses were perfectly quiet. There were carriages ahead of the victoria. I may say that while I was waiting for the servant standing by the railway carriage I saw the post office van pass out of the station. It was about two minutes before I got into the victoria. I think five or six minutes elapsed between the time of my comparing my watch with the railway clock and the time I got into the carriage. After I was seated, I ordered the coachman to drive on.

And did the horses start quietly?—Perfectly quietly, and they passed out to the outer roadway. The hood of the victoria was down.

At the time you left the station was it dark or not?—It was quite dark outside. The lamps in the station were not sufficient to light the roadway outside the shed. I did not notice what lamps on the pillars had been lighted. I shortly afterwards felt the rear wheels of my carriage go over what I thought to be some metal stones. At that time I did not see any heap of stones there. After I had passed over the road metal the pace of the horses was the same as usual up to the time I came upon the second heap of stones. We had not the slightest suspicion that there would be any accident. Shortly afterwards we felt the near wheels of the carriage go up a heap of road metal and the carriage tilted up. The horses in climbing the impediment had exerted all their power and were pulling very hard, and as soon as the near wheels came over the top of the heap, the fore-part of the carriage, with the impetus given by the horses increased in speed down the side of the heap of stones, and slackened the reins in the coachman's hands. I saw the coachman gather up the reins and immediately recover control of the horses. The impetus given to the carriage in coming down the heap of stones, threw it partly out of the road line. But the coachman had the horses again in hand and brought them in a straight line. After the horses had got over the second heap, they increased in speed, but did not appear to be frightened; shortly afterwards we came to the third heap. We did not see the stone heaps, but only knew they were so by the rattling of the carriage wheels. The carriage was upset after it had mounted up the third heap, and we were thrown out. I called out to my wife how she was, and she said she did feel hurt. Then some railway officials came up and offered to lift me up; but I told them to wait because my foot was under the carriage. They then shouted for light.

Were there any lamps lighting the heaps?—None whatever. I told to the railway officials that it was a shame to keep the heaps in darkness. I noticed the horses standing side by side with their backs to the wall, about ten yards off. My shoe was torn off my right foot. This is it. (It was put in as an exhibit.) At that time I had no idea what injuries I had sustained. The railway officials called for lights themselves in order to assist me.

Were the lights in your victoria lit, when you drove out of the station?—Yes, they were. When the carriage was upset, the horses were adrift from the carriage. After I had gone home, I sent for Dr. Langley. I may say the railway officials did everything they could for me. My right leg was broken in two places. In the one place it was a simple and in the other it was a compound facture.

Are you not able to walk yet?—Not, except on crutches. I cannot rest the weight of my whole body on the leg. If I were to attempt to do so, it would cause great pain in the ankles and other parts of the leg. I am suffering still a continuous pain at night. I have suffered a shock in consequence of this accident. I don't get half or three-quarters of an hour's sleep continuously at night. I suffer from very bad neuralgic pain in my leg.

Had you ever suffered from these neuralgic pains before the accident?—Never.

Has your general health suffered too?—My general health is not much worse. But I only get sleep now by taking narcotics at night. I was in bed from the 12th August up to a week or ten days after 27th November. I suffered intense suffering and pain during the time.

Now let me know what special damages you suffered? In the first place you employed doctors?—Yes. (A memorandum of the bills for medicines, charges for nursing, doctors' fees, &c., paid by Sir Henry was here put in. It also included the other expenses incurred.) After the accident, Lady Morland was confined to bed for a fortnight, and was unable to attend or nurse me. We were in different rooms. I was a member of the Town Council at that time, and I regularly attended the meetings. I missed fifteen meetings of the Council on account of the accident, representing a loss to me of Rs. 450. I am advised that it is necessary for me to go to Europe on account of the accident. When in Europe I shall only get half-pay. My full pay is Rs. 1,370 per month without allowances. I get in addition to the Town Council fees, about Rs. 100 a month as my share in the examination fees. My total emoluments come in round numbers to Rs. 1,600 a month; but my half salary would come to Rs. 850 per month, and my loss by going to Europe would be Rs. 950 per month. Then going to Europe would entail additional cost, and I would suffer a loss of at least Rs. 10,000 by breaking up my establishment. As for the cost of my sojourn in Europe, it would depend upon the time I stayed there. Supposing I stopped there a year, the trip would cost me about £1,500. Under the uncovenanted rules, my services would be retained after I have attained the age of 55, unless there were special reasons for sending me away. I shall be 52 on the 9th April next. If I were in good health at the age of 55, I would be retained in the service 5 years longer. My pay and emoluments would amount to Rs. 19,200 a year at the rate of Rs. 1,600 a month. The pension I would get on my retirement would be Rs. 5,000 a year.

How long had the coachman who was driving your victoria been in your service?—He had certainly been in my service for at least eight if not ten years and was in the habit of driving horses in pairs. These particular horses I got from Australia four years and a half ago. I drove them once, and brought them in the same ship as myself. They have always been perfectly quiet horses. I have never seen so quiet a pair of horses, and they were well accustomed to trains. In fact, they took no notice of trains. They were constantly driven along the Queen's Road. My coachman is a competent driver. On one occasion when I was away for two months and a half I had lent my horses to Captain Hext, and the same coachman drove Captain Hext about to his entire satisfaction. I gave the coachman Rs. 18 per month.

Cross-examined by the Advocate-General: When I go out of Bombay, there is a standing order to take the horses out every day. While sitting in my victoria, my forward view would be more or less obstructed. I have not had any examination made to see how many carriages can stand abreast in the covered way at the station. I do not think that three carriages can pass each other. In front of me I saw a shigram, a victoria, and another carriage, which was abreast of the shigram horse. The horses never went out of hand. I should think the space in which my carriage could be turned would be about a length and a half of the carriage. But this is only a guess on my part. After my carriage had got clear of the second heap my coachman got the carriage into a straight line and it then went on in that line. I do not remember whether the carriage traversed the whole of the third heap. It was not raining when the accident happened. The last time I went out of Bombay for some length of time was away my trip to Australia for six months four and a half years ago. In breaking up my establishment I should at least lose Rs. 10,000.

Don't you think Rs. 10,000 would go a very great way towards getting up an establishment?—Well, I am only speaking from my previous experience.

When you say you would have to spend about Rs. 20,000 a year if you went home, have you deducted from that estimate your expenditure on the Bombay establishment?—No, I have not. My employment of Port Officer is a civil employment. I have held this appointment since 1877. I do not think I should have to get a special permission by the Secretary of State in order to continue in my service after I have attained the age of 55. My appointment is renewed every five years, but should it be renewed after the age of 55, it does not follow that I should be allowed to retain till the expiration of that period, if my health was failing.

I know of instances in which officers have been continued in service after having reached the age of sixty.

Lady Hannah Morland, being examined by Mr. Lang, corroborated the evidence given by her husband as to the circumstances connected with the accident. In the course of her evidence she said:—

After I and Sir Henry had taken our seats in the victoria, the coachman drove through the archway. I do not know whether there was in front of the victoria room for our carriage to pass. It was quite dark on the roadway outside. I noticed the carriage go up the first heap of stones. I did not see them. I thought we were passing over new metaled road. The carriage did not tilt up much. The horses went quietly until they had reached the second heap. I did not see the stones before I felt the carriage going up the heap. We were dragged almost up to the top of the heap, and after the carriage was got down, the horses quickened their pace. At the third heap the carriage was upset. I did not see the third heap before the carriage was upset. I did not see the third heap before the carriage was on to it. I was thrown out of the carriage. When the railway officials came up, I told them that there should have been lights placed near the heaps. My ankle was sprained and I was badly bruised. My leg was much swollen, and I was confined to my bed for a fortnight and to my room for five weeks.

Did you receive a shock?—Yes, I should think so.

Did your nerves suffer?—Yes, I think they did. I still suffer pain in my ankle, and I cannot walk so much as I did before the accident. I have been attended to by Dr. Langley. I have driven almost every evening with these horses for the last four and a half years, and they have always been very quiet. I have never seen them shy at trains, when the train is going past or the engine is whistling. Our coachman was a very good driver.

Cross-examined by Mr. Latham: The horses never got out of hand. I was not able to drive out during the five weeks I was confined to my room. I find a difficulty in walking. I am not able to stand or walk for long. I am not now under medical treatment.

Khanderao Pilaji, the coachman of Sir Henry Morland, was the next witness. He said that when he went to the station he did not notice the heaps of stones, and, therefore, when he drove out again, he did not know that the heaps were lying there. It was dark on the roadway outside, and he could not see the heaps of stones. He did not see the heaps before he got on to them. There were no lights or any other fence to be seen to warn people of the obstruction. The horses were perfectly quiet animals.

Cross-examined by Mr. Latham: I was able to manage the horses. They were frightened, but were quite under my control.

Did you not tell the chief constable of the railway police that you could not manage the horses?—I did not.

Did not the police constable take down what you were saying?—I think he did.

Did you say that when you started the horses they took fright?—No. I was asked if I saw the heaps of stones, and I said I did not.

Why should the police constable have written down what you did not say?—I do not know to read or write, and I do not know why he took that down.

Did you not tell the constable that the horses had taken fright at the noise of the train coming into the station?—No.

If any person were to say that you said so after the accident it would be untrue?—Yes. There were several persons present when my statement was being taken down.

When you came to the station it was broad daylight?—No, it was somewhat dark. The hour was about half past six.

Had the sun set?—Yes.

Was it not six o'clock when you came in?—No, it was half-past six.

Did you not see the heaps of stones when you entered the gate?—No.

Had you your eyes open at the time?—Yes.

Then how did you not see them?—Well, I did not notice them.

Did you not see a single heap of stones from the gate down to the covered archway?—No.

Are you blind?—No, I am not.

How far can you see?—I can see as far as I am able to see. (Laughter.)

Have you a good sight?—Yes.

And still you did not see the heaps until you actually go on to them?—No.

Even your own lamps did not show the heaps to you before you got on to them?—The carriage lamp on the right hand side was extinguished by the shaking it had before it got on to the third heap.

At this stage the case was adjourned for further hearing till to-day.

PROGRESS AT WADWAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WADHWAN, Feb. 11.

The ceremony of opening the Lady Reay Girls' School was performed on the 9th instant in commemoration of the 27th birthday of H. H. the Thakore Saheb. The building, which is of a fine style of architecture, was tastefully decorated with evergreens and flags. The gentlemen invited were accommodated in front of the school, where seats were provided for them on rich carpets. The teachers of the girls' school were present with their pupils handsomely dressed. When the Assistant Political Agent, Colonel Nutt, and Mrs. Nutt, arrived with European ladies and gentlemen precisely at 8-30 a.m., all present rose, the State band playing the National Anthem, and a guard-of-honour presented arms. Among those present were the following:—The Thakore Saheb of Sayala and the heir-apparent, Prince Madarsingji; Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. Langtry, Mr. and Mrs. Carrol, Mr. and Mrs. Giles, Mr. and Mrs. Hankie, Mr. Beadle, Mr. and Misses Tates, Rao Bahadur Keshavrao Baskerji, Rao Bahadur Gunpatrao Narayen Laud, Pundit Guttoolalji, Chief Karbhari, Mr. Ratilal Chhotalal Desai, and the principal officers of the State, Mr. Krishnashankar H. Pandya, head-master of the Daji Raj High School, with his staff, the Municipal members, the Prant Vakils, the Shirastedar, Mr. Kalianrai, and other members of the Agency Staff, and Mr. Rustomji Patel, head-master of the Girrasia School. When all had taken their seats, H. H. the Thakore Saheb asked Mrs. Nutt to declare the Lady Reay School open in the following speech:—

Colonel and Mrs. Nutt, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It is a well known fact that the low position and the narrow life assigned to the women of India is a great obstacle to the advancement of the country. To ameliorate their condition by imparting to them useful education, therefore, is a matter of the most vital importance. With this object in view my late respected grandfather established a girls' school in April 1865. The people being extremely conservative, at first it was a very difficult task to induce them to send their daughters to school. As on examining the records, I find that up to the year 1876, the number on the roll averaged from 24 to 32. By degrees, however, it rose to 95 in the year 1882. The employment of the present mistress was one of the means of securing an increasing number of pupils; and it was very gratifying to see that at the time when the foundation of this building was laid the number on the roll amounted to more than 200, and the house erected for the purpose in the year 1879 was found to be too small for the requirements of the school. The construction of a desirable building was, therefore, a necessity. In the mean time, when the Anglo-Vernacular school was amalgamated with the High School, the girls' school was accommodated in the premises assigned for the Anglo-Vernacular school. The visit for a few hours of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay, in the month of December 1886, to this town was hailed as the most fitting opportunity to lay the foundation-stone of the new girls' school. Her Excellency is universally admitted to be the patron and practical promoter of many admirable movements for the welfare of women of India, and in spite of very limited time at her disposal, her Ladyship consented to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the school and allowed me to attach to it her noble name. The building is now completed at a cost of about Rs. 10,000, and I thank my State Engineer, Mr. Sorabjee, who designed it and superintended its erection. I consider myself fortunate that the ceremony of declaring the "Lady Reay Girls' School" open is to be inaugurated at the hands of Mrs. Nutt, who always takes a great deal of interest in the [illegible] of female education, and to whom my heartfelt thanks are due for her kindly acceding to my wishes. I may be permitted to take this opportunity of expressing my sense of obligation to you, ladies and gentlemen, for your kindness in accepting my invitation to take part in the performance of the ceremonies in connection with my birthday, and to add that the most opportune arrival of our popular Educational Inspector, Mr. Giles, and his amiable consort, is a source of additional pleasure. Ladies and gentlemen, I now request Mrs. Nutt to be good enough to perform the task of declaring the "Lady Reay Girls' School" open.

Colonel Nutt then replied on behalf of Mrs. Nutt as follows:—

Thakore Saheb,—Mrs. Nutt desires me to thank you for having given her an opportunity of declaring this school open as she feels that it is a really good work, and one which will redound to your reputation as a wise and kindly ruler. She will perform the ceremony with pleasure, because she thinks that you are right in conferring upon the girls of this place the advantages which a sound education cannot fail to supply. Whilst such strides are being taken in every direction to promote learning amongst boys and men, it is only proper that the gentler sex should not be forgotten, for it has been proved over and over again that true happiness can only be secured by true sympathy, and how can true sympathy exist unless between kindred spirits? She wishes me to say that she hopes that the teaching will be of a thoroughly practical nature. Woolly plants and birds and elaborate rose-mats, on which it is almost impossible to put any thing, are all very well in their way, and often show marvellous powers of copying those somewhat old-fashioned articles of European make, but nobody can say that they are really useful, and it would be better to endeavour to attain excellence in plain sewing, and in the making up of garments of ordinary daily wear, such as *kauchlis*, *cholis*, *kahjas*, and *ghaghras*. It is a fortunate circumstance that the name of Lady Reay is associated with this school as there is much in a name to give it life and vigour. You, Thakore Saheb, will, I know, give the institution your personal support, and I think we may confidently predict a successful and most interesting future for it. I shall certainly do myself the honour of informing her Ladyship of this morning's proceedings, as it will be a source of satisfaction to her to feel that what she was good enough to commence has now been completed.

Mrs. Nutt then formally opened the building and all entered it. The girls then sang some Gujrati songs composed for the occasion. The ceremony ended with a melodious recital of some Gujrati verses (*aryas*) in honour of His Highness by a young student of the Grassia school.

Next all the ladies and gentlemen proceeded to the Durbar, where the ceremony of opening the new Balsinghji Stables was to be performed by Colonel Nutt. A large and beautiful shamiana was pitched in the front of the stables which looked very attractive on account of their fine structure and suitable decorations. After all were arranged in their proper seats, H. H. the Thakore Saheb addressed Colonel Nutt as follows:—

Colonel Nutt, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—From time immemorial the horse has exercised no small influence over the destiny of the human race. From the barbarous to the most civilized nations the horse is looked upon as a constant companion of life. The East is the original home of the best horses. The well known epic of *Mahabharat* shows that the fondness for breeding good horses prevailed in this country even in very ancient times. Every potentate and warrior had his famous stud of fine fiery horses, whose pedigree could be traced to the illustrious horses of Indra and the Sun. This province of Kattiawar is well known for its famous breed of horses, and the attention of the rulers has been of late closely drawn to the keeping and breeding of good horses by coming in contact with Western thought and civilization. The frequent Agricultural Shows in Kattiawar have contributed largely to the development of this taste, and it is with feelings of no ordinary pride I beg to state that my esteemed friend, who has kindly done me the honour of presiding on this occasion, has taken the most conspicuous part in holding such Shows in this province and bringing them to a most successful pass. One of the best authors on horses says: "The reason why of the extraordinary success of the English breeders as originators almost manufacturers of a new tribe of blood-horses is to be found, not only in a favourable soil and climate, but of the general partiality of the English people for a country life, and their universal passion for everything connected with horses." They treat the matter on a scientific principle, and suitable stables form the most essential part for keeping and rearing good horses. It is, therefore, the principal duty of every ruler, nay, of every lover of horses, to have clean and well-ventilated stables for their horses. In Wadhwan this want was keenly felt. I have endeavoured to make up this deficiency by erecting these stables at a cost of Rupees 25,000 under the superintendence of my State Engineer, Mr. Sorabji. They are styled the Balsingji Stables and contain accommodation for 48 horses. There are four rooms for grooms and saddlery and a shed for hay. I may mention that the stables are not yet finished. An eastern wing corresponding in size and architecture to the western one is yet to be added. It will consist of three apartments; the central one for accommodation of 20 carriages, and the side ones for the use of a farrier and veterinary hospital. I feel myself flattered that one of the best judges in such matters has agreed to declare them open, and I therefore request you, Colonel Nutt, to be good enough to oblige me by doing so before these ladies and gentlemen who have kindly graced the occasion with their presence, for which I beg to tender them my sincere thanks. Before concluding let me request you, Colonel Nutt, to be good enough to present this watch to Mr. Sorabjee and this dress of honour to Ganesh for their skill and earnest endeavours in the construction of this building on my behalf.

Having presented on behalf of His Highness a fine watch to Mr. Sorabji, the State Engineer, and dresses of honour to the chief *mistrees*, Colonel Nutt replied:—

Thakore Saheb,—I am sure I express the opinion of all present on this very agreeable occasion when I say that in the erection of these fine stables for your horses you have done something worthy of the natural kindness of your heart and the dictates of your intelligence. The buildings are excellent in every way, and reflect great credit on Mr. Sorabji. I must say it is quite delightful to see such a sight as that now before us. Fortunate indeed are horses to have a master so considerate and merciful? Who can doubt but that these noble animals will feel grateful for such treatment and do their best to repay you for such thoughtful care? You are quite right, my dear Thakore Saheb, in saying that the "horse is looked upon as a constant companion of life." Who is there here who has not enjoyed the feeling of friendship towards horses and dogs? Who is there who, if he has lost an old favourite cannot join heart and soul in the hope of Whyte-Melville, when he says:

"There are men both good and wise
Hold that in a future state
Dumb animals we've cherished here below
Will give us joyous greeting
As we pass the golden gate
It is folly. If I trust it may be so.
For never man had friend
More enduring to the end,
Truer mate in every turn of wind or tide.
If I thought we'd meet again,
Oh! twould lighten half the pain
At the place where the old horse died."

As this is your birthday, my dear friend, we will before walking round the stables take this opportunity of wishing you very many happy returns of the day, and may you enjoy to the full the riding and driving of your horses, for which you have made such capital arrangements.

All then went round the stables, exceedingly admiring the arrangements made therein. Afterwards Colonel Nutt formally led a very fine horse into the stables, when H. H. the Thakore Saheb, called out three cheers for Colonel and Mrs. Nutt as well as for ladies and gentlemen. Three cheers were proposed also for His Highness. The distribution of garlands, *pan-supari*, and *attar-gulab* brought the proceedings to a happy termination.

The guests were entertained with sports at the Agency bungalow in the civil station from 4 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. After fireworks were let off at 8 p.m., a banquet was given to the guests at the bungalow by the Thakore Saheb. The 10th instant being his Higness birthday, a grand *durbar* was held at 10 a.m., and the abolition of export duties was announced.

At night there was a musical entertainment, and everything looked bright as a Diwali day.

THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT AND PAPAL BRIEFS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Whether or not it be true that the Bishop of Damaun is waiting for the King's *placet* before issuing Cardinal Rampolla's letter, he did not, always think, he said *placet* necessary for bonds twelve months ago he himself gave publicity to certain Decrees of the Vatican, which he received direct from the Apostolic Delegate in the East Indies. A late Archbishop of Goa, Dom José da Silva Torres, about 30 years ago, created great scandal in India by his refusal to give publicity in Portuguese territories to briefs or rescripts from the Holy See without *placets*, and the result was that he was re-called by His Holiness as well as by the Portuguese Government and had at last to make a public apology. The brief, *brobe nostis*, excommunicated four priests in Bombay belonging to the Goa jurisdiction, and these refused to submit to the censure or excommunication, and for some years continued in their disobedience on the plea of *placet*. But subsequently a new Archbishop of Goa arrived in Bombay, and the first thing he did was to order out of the churches the four excommunicated priests, one of whom was the late Archdeacon Soarez and the four priests had to submit and sign a paper expressing deep sorrow on their past conduct and promising to be more circumspect in future, which they proved to be, and were consequently, at the recommendation of Bishop Meurin, pardoned by Rome, after five years' probation. It was then thought that Portugal would have at once recalled the Archbishop of Goa for his enforcement of the Papal Bull, especially as some time previous the Cortes had declared these contumacious priests *Benemeritos da patria*. But when the news reached Portugal the ministers remained passive. It is certainly strange that any Portuguese Bishop, belonging to the Roman Catholic hierarchy, should nowadays require the *placet* of a foreign Potentate in Bombay. Your Catholic readers need not, perhaps, be reminded that in the Royal Seminary of Rachol at Goa the book on Cannonical Laws by Cardinal Soglia has for some time past been adopted, and there it is expressly laid down that royal *placets* for the execution of pontificial briefs are not required, and it is also pretty well known that that clever and respected theologian, late Archbishop Amorim Pessoa, who governed the Archdiocese of Goa for several years, ridiculed the pretensions of the Crown of Portugal to its *placet* or consent to bulls, rescripts, and other documents emanating from the Holy See.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 14. CATHOLICUS.

THE EXECUTION AT MHOW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am sorry to find that your own correspondent has misrepresented facts in re "An Execution at Mhow." He insinuates that this decision of the Sudder Court did not go before the State Council. The fact is that the decision of the Sudder Court did go before the State Council for confirmation. The Council unanimously approved it, and in due course submitted it for the confirmation of His Highness the Maharajah. After His Highness's confirmation, the sentences were carried out. If your correspondent knew what he was about, he would not have insinuated that the sentences were carried out without the confirmation of the highest authority in the land. The decision of the Sudder Court had been announced to the accused in court long ago. "The decision of the court, made public on Wednesday," referred to in the telegram, was the confirmation by His Highness the Maharajah, which was formally read over to the accused.—Yours, &c.,

KRISHNARAO V. MULYE,
Secretary, Durbar Judicial and Foreign Departments.

Durbar Office, Feb. 12.

MR. PERCIVAL SPENCER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—While discussing your reports of the balloon ascent and parachute descent, a question has arisen, of which I hope your readers or the aeronaut himself will give a satisfactory solution. It has been calculated that the time which elapsed between the moment when Mr. Spencer left the balloon and that when he reached the ground was 1 minute and 26 seconds, and he is supposed to have reached a height of 5,000 feet before he left the balloon. This means that he fell through 5,000 feet in 86 seconds or at the rate of 60 feet per second, or 40 miles per hour. Now if a man jumps from a height of 16 feet he is travelling at the rate of 16 feet per second when he reaches the ground, and that is as a rule enough to hurt him seriously. How then does Mr. Spencer contrive to reach the ground travelling at the rate of 60 feet per second without getting smashed? This gives colour to what "J. S. P." says that the height reached could not have been more than 2,335 feet, which would give a rate of 30 feet per second. It is a matter of regret that with so many excellent houses in the trade, Bombay could not produce one self-registering aneroid.—Yours, &c.,

Surat, Feb. 13. K. B.

HIGH COURT.—(APPELLATE SIDE.)

(Before Mr. Justice JARDINE and Mr. Justice CANDY.)

IS RAIN-BETTING GAMBLING?

IMPERATRIX VS. NURROTUMDAS MOTIRAM AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared before their Lordships and presented a petition praying that the order of acquittal passed by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, some time ago Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at Bombay, in this case, commonly known as the rain-betting case, may be set aside.

The petition of the Public Prosecutor stated that, on the 17th August last, an information was laid before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate against Narrotumdas Motiram and Hemraz Kimjee, two of the principal persons concerned in rain-betting, charging them under clauses b. and c. of Section 4 of Bombay Act 4 of 1887. The case was heard on the 25th and 27th September last; judgment was delivered on the 4th October last; and the accused persons were acquitted. The grounds of appeal were that the Magistrate erred in holding that the premises, where rain-betting was carried on, was not a common gaming house within the meaning of the Act.

The proceedings against the accused were initiated on the information of Inspector Framjee Bhikajee, who stated that the accused Narrotumdas had rented a shed near the Moombadivi Tank, where a number of stalls had been erected, and all of which, with the exception of one retained and used by the accused, had been let out to several people, and all of which were used for the purpose of gambling known as the "Barsat-ka-sutta" or rain-betting. The form of gambling carried on on the premises consisted in persons betting for and against the rain-fall within certain stated periods. These bets were registered by the stall-keepers, including the accused, in books kept by them for that purpose. At the back of the shed were two rain-guages, which were the instruments for determining the bets according to the fall of rain, and which were called "Calcutta" and "Lukda Morees"; and the results of the rain-fall, which determined the bets so made, were declared from time to time by the accused; and they and all the stall-keepers received a commission from half to one anna in the Rupee from the winners of the bets registered by them respectively on the amounts won. The premises were kept open at all times of the day and up to midnight, and persons numbering from 500 to about 1,500 were to be found in or about the shed for the purpose of betting. The accused had the care and management of the shed, and they assisted the gambling by declaring the results of the rain-fall by means of the "Morees" or instruments of guaging. The accused were warned by the Commissioner of Police to desist from carrying on the gambling transactions, but they had not complied with his directions.

Mr. Little, in asking their lordships to admit the appeal, said it involved an important question of law, which it was necessary to dispose of. It was a betting house.

Mr. Justice Candy: Is it a gambling house?

Mr. Little: The Chief Presidency Magistrate draws a distinction. He says it is betting, but not gambling. I submit that the whole section is against transactions of this kind. (Reads the section.) It is admitted that it is a betting house, a common house; there are a large number of stalls kept, and we contend it is a common betting house, and comes within the definition of gambling. This erection, it is admitted, is put up there solely for the purpose of gambling. What we say is that it is gambling. The Act does not use the word betting; but it is an Act for the prevention of gambling.

Mr. Justice Jardine: We think we ought to admit the appeal and hear the arguments.

The appeal was admitted.

A POLICEMAN CAUSING DEATH IN TRYING TO EXTORT INFORMATION.

IMPERATRIX VS. MIR AKBAR ALI MIR SORAJ.

The accused in this case was called upon by notice served upon him by order of the High Court to show cause why the sentenced passed upon him should not be enhanced. Mr. Dajee Abbajee Khare appeared for the accused.

At a Court of Criminal Sessions held in August last before Mr. M. H. Scott, the accused, who was employed in the Forest Department, was charged with having voluntarily caused hurt to Shama Khumania by striking him five blows with a boot, with intent to cause grievous hurt, which might lead to the commission of murder. He went to Khatipori to make enquiries regarding certain trees which he had reason to believe belonged to Government. He sent for the deceased, who admitted having cut the trees, but said they were not on forest land. Accused then kicked deceased on the stomach several times, and the deceased fell over and died immediately. The body was taken at once to the dispensary at Taloda, where a *post mortem* examination was made by the Hospital Assistant, who was of opinion that death was caused by rupture of the spleen from a blow, the spleen being greatly enlarged from disease. Accused said the deceased was going to show him where the trees were, but his brother and others prevented his doing so; that a struggle ensued; and that the deceased fell and died. There was evidence that the accused was very badly used by the villagers. In the opinion of the Sessions Judge, the hurt caused by the accused would have been of a very simple nature, but for the unfortunate circumstance that the deceased's spleen was diseased. The evidence did not disclose an attempt to extort information. All that it showed was that the accused abused and kicked the deceased, because the latter said that the trees cut were not on Government land, while accused's information was to the contrary. Concurring with the assessors, the Sessions Judge found that the accused caused hurt only to the deceased not knowing that he was likely to cause grievous hurt: and as he was severely beaten by the villagers, and had been in custody nearly two months, the Sessions Judge sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for one month.

After hearing Mr. Khare on behalf of the accused, their lordships did not consider it necessary to enhance the sentence, and ordered the record and proceedings to be returned.

A JUDGE AND JURY DIFFERING IN OPINION

IMPERATRIX VS. DESAI DUJI AND JETHA BAPUJEE.

This was a reference to the High Court by Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who differing from the opinion of a jury before whom the case was tried, was for a conviction of both the accused on a charge of murder. Mr. Goculdas Parekh appeared for the first accused; Mr. Nagindass Toolseydas Marphatia appeared for the second accused; and Raw Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The Sessions Judge, in making the reference, remarked that he disagreed with the jury's verdict of not guilty so completely that he considered it necessary for the ends of justice to submit the case to the High Court. He held that both the accused were proved guilty of murder. There was more evidence against the first accused than there was against the second; but there was, in his opinion, sufficient evidence to have no reasonable doubt as to the guilt of both. The second accused believed that the deceased Ishwar Wishwnath, a Brahmin youth, was immorally intimate, or attempted such intimacy with his wife. He and his father once beat deceased, and took him to the village Police patel, and made a complaint against him to the above effect. On the day of the murder, the first accused fetched the deceased early in the morning to go and cut grass. On the way towards the rice plantations, near Ambalia Tank, the first accused had a field, which included a rice plot, and near which the deceased had a rice plot also. The second accused joined the first accused and the deceased; and later on in the morning, the deceased was last seen alive in the company of the two accused. At noon that day, the first accused was seen going homewards with his cloths drenching wet though no rain fell that day. Later in the afternoon, he told the deceased's father that he did not know what had become of the deceased. At night, though it was a rainy night, both the accused were seen close to the Ambalia Tank, and were challenged by a watchman. Next morning, the first accused, being pressed to give some explanation, again pretended ignorance about the deceased, and then said "better look in the Ambalia Tank."

Then wading into the deeper water of the tank, the deceased's father found his son's corpse, sunken, with mud tied to the back in one of the deceased's garments; the hands tied to the ankles with his dhotee; a cord tied round the throat; and the body barbarously mutilated. This mutilation was important as connected with the jealousy of the second accused. There was blood on the ground in a corner of the first accuseds' field, and the rice plants were bent down inside the plot near by. Later on the same day, the first accused pointed out to the police and others a missing silver charm worn by the deceased and his sickle, buried in separate spots, where the two accused were last seen together. The second accused, when arrested, had a blood stain on his clothes, which he could not account for. Failing rebuttal or explanation regarding the evidence on the part of the accused, it was natural, said the Sessions Judge, to believe that the deceased did not leave them alive.

After hearing the arguments of the pleaders for and against a conviction, their Lordships intimated that they would consider their decision.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY.

The third ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, Rampart Row, Mr. C. Douglas, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—

The directors have the pleasure to submit for your approval and adoption their report and audited balance sheet made up to 31st December 1888, showing a nett profit of Rs. 93,243-12-3 which, they trust, will be found satisfactory. They recommend that the sum be dealt with in the following manner:—To dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per share on 1415 shares free of Income Tax, Rs. 56,600; to depreciation account Rs. 22,000; to preliminary expenses Rs. 3,000; to carry forward Rs. 11,643-12-3; total Rs. 93,243-12-3. The directors regret that owing to the delay in the arrival of the shafting consequent on the strike at Bolton, the Mill could not commence work before the 5th of February last. They had also to contend, for some time, against the paucity of skilled boy labour so essential in all Ring Mills. The following figures show that up to July they could not get sufficient of such labour to work all the Ring Frames. Average number of spindles at work in February 7,160; in March 12,935; in April 16,694; in May 19,155; in June 19,921; in July 17,552; When the above facts are taken into consideration the directors trust that the profits earned by the company will be deemed satisfactory. Since their last report the

PURE PERSONALITIES.

MR. GEORGE DU MAURIER, says the *Echo*, is a triumphant instance of genius overcoming difficulties. Mr. Du Maurier's father wished him to become a chemist, and young Du Maurier himself had his mind fixed on the operatic stage. He boasted an exquisite tenor voice, and naturally thought that singing was his vocation. True, he could draw well, and caricature his friends superbly, but what were such gifts against a soft tenor voice of a very high range? But ultimately the passion for drawing grew and that for singing waned, and young Du Maurier, shaking the dust off his feet at crucibles and acids, went to study in Paris. There he had as contemporaries and students such men as Whistler and Poynter.

***

Mr. Du Maurier has been for twenty-four years on the staff of the journal (*Punch*) in which his delightful drawings appear. He takes members of his own family for models, and often introduces his charming daughters into his drawings. The great dog which once used to figure in the sketches was Mr. Du Maurier's Chaug, Chang's skin is still treasured, and hangs on the wall of Mr. Du Maurier's studio.

***

According to the *Star*, it seems that "a little more is known about Viscount Dangan, who is to be breach-of-promied by Miss Phyllis Broughton, than we had supposed. He is a captain in the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltstire) Regiment, and other militiamen consider him a harmless person, though Miss Broughton evidently thinks otherwise, as she estimates the 'damage' he has done her at £10,000. His irreverent brothers even call him "The Calf," so mild and inoffensive do they find him. He has purchased a horse, which he calls Sir Algernon, and he entered it for a Hunters' Race at Dunstall, in which it ran last Monday, which, by the way, was his lordship's birthday. Sir Algernon finished last. A capital portrait of Viscount Dangan has appeared in *Vanity Fair*.

***

A little before he went to Naples, Mr. Gladstone dined in company with a famous old cleric of Indian fame. Their talk at dinner drifted from theology to politics. "There are some questions," said Mr. Gladstone, "which men of my age no longer venture on—theological politics, for example. There are others, however, which I hold myself still equal to. The Irish question is one of these. I think I am yet equal to the Irish question, and I intend—God helping me—to see it through."

***

The "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," says the *Echo*, although turned fourscore, is to be daily found at his desk in the luxurious library of his Beacon-hill home. His daily life is systematically divided. The morning is given to his extensive correspondence. In the afternoon the poet receives his friends, and the evening is devoted to persuing the latest books, which, like letters, come to him by each mail in profusion. Lately, Dr. Holmes has called in the assistance of an amanuensis to answer his extensive correspondence, and letters to strangers in his own hand writing are becoming fewer.

***

A favourite corner of the house with the Doctor is in the lower basement. Here, opposite shelves of books, is fitted up a small carpenter's shop, to which the poet often resorts. Chisels, nails, hammers, and files are all in their proper places, while before the window is a foot lathe. "It is a pleasant exercise to tread this," says Dr. Holmes, as he picks up a small piece of wood and watches the borer's work as it twirls through it. And here, almost daily, is to be seen the genial poet at the carpenter's bench, doing some little job as a diversion.

***

It was interesting writes Mr. T. P. O'Connor, to watch who were the smokers and the non-smokers at Mr. Naoroji's dinner. Lord Ripon touched neither cigar nor cigarette, and Mr. Naoroji was also a total abstainer from tobacco. Lord Compton indulged in a cigarette. Dr. Pankhurst was sandwiched between two pillars of cloud and fire in the shape of Mr. Bradlaugh and Mr. Holyoake, who both sported huge cigars. Mr. W. N. Hunter, M. P., was a smoker, and so, with the exception of Lord Ripon, seemed all the Anglo-Indian gentlemen. The dinner was the best that the National Liberal Club has ever provided.

***

MR. BURNE-JONES, says the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*, is at present engaged on a series of pictures illustrating the story of the "Sleeping Beauty," but these will not be shown at any of the principal exhibitions. It may be surmised, however, that the works from his brush will certainly be seen at the New Gallery, and possibly at the Royal Academy, when May arrives.

***

When Bazaine was at Spa, says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, after his escape from his island prison, I had nearly an hour's talk with him. He said not a word of any Englishman, and was principally concerned in showing the scratches which he alleged were made by collision with the rocks he had descended in his flight. It had been suggested that the rope ladder was a trick to hide the fact that he had walked from his prison with the aid of the golden keys of bribery, and Bazaine who looked anything but an athlete—he was very stout and puffy—insisted upon showing the abrasions which his hands and ankle had sustained.

***

"A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* sends an anecdote which, he thinks, deserves so become historical. Sitting exactly behind the G. O. M. in an Italian church, I saw a grey hair tumble on to the collar of his overcoat. Hearing once how a lemon squeezed by the Prince of Wales instantly became of immortal value it occurred to me that a hundred years hence this short iron-grey hair might likewise attain distinction, so I carefully plucked it off and held it between my thumb and finger. The next thing was to bring it home and preserve it, but on the way I—not lost it—but sold it! Meeting an Italian deputy of high position I showed him my trophy: he got tremendously excited, seized my hair (the grey one), threw me a five-franc piece, and bolted!"

***

May Ostler writing in the *Society Herald* gives the following gossip about some well-known actresses:—Nicolini, Adelina Patti's husband, is passionately devoted to billiards and fishing; he can't play a stroke, and never caught anything; but that's no matter. He has several billiard tables at Craig-y-nos, one of which he allows no one to play on but himself, and his phantom games against himself are very amusing to his guests. Edward Terry writes, "I have two favourite flowers, violets and primroses." Mrs. Kendal prefers lilies of the valley, Mrs. Bernard Beere, roses—this lady is also very fond of decorating her house. Miss Fortescue revels in all kinds of perfumes. Pretty Kate Rorke is a pious little girl, and can often be seen going out to early morning service. Ellen Terry has a weakness for cats; she has a great many, and trains them up to the most amusing tricks. Mrs. Churchill Jodrell is passionately attached to horses and dogs. "My favourite flower is gardenia," she wrote to me; "my favourite jewel, a saphire; my special weakness is for horses; and I fear my great failing is extravagance all round."

A NURSE'S REPORT.

(From *The Norwich Argus.*)

MEDICAL men say that a good nurse in a difficult case is better than medicine, but when we can get a good nurse and good medicine, the patient stands a much better chance of recovery. The few words of advice given below by Nurse Eliza King, of Great Massingham, Swaffham, are well worthy the attention of all readers of this paper. They are as follows:—"I have constantly used St. Jacob's Oil in the various situations I have occupied as nurse, and have invariably found it excellent in all cases requiring outward application, such as sprains, bruises, rheumatic affections, neuralgia, &c. In cases of pleurisy it is an excellent remedy—well rubbed in. I can strongly recommend it after several years use and experience. It should be in every household." Sister Carolina, St. Andrew's Hospital, Clewer, Windsor writes:—"I take this opportunity of stating that I have found St. Jacob's Oil a most efficacious remedy in gout; also in sprains and bruises. Indeed, we cannot say too much in its praise, and our doctor is ordering it constantly.

Henry and Ann Bright, hon. superintendents of the North London Home for Aged Christian Blind Women, say that a remedy has proved itself unfailing; that rheumatism and neuralgia have, in every case, been removed by St. Jacobs Oil—the remedy referred to—and that many old ladies, some of them ninety years old, instead of tossing about in agony, now enjoy a good night's rest through its influence. Mrs. Bright says she cannot say enough in its favour. Six gold medals have been awarded St. Jacob's Oil for its marvellous power to cure pain. It acts like magic. It cures when everything else has failed. It has cured people who had been lame and crippled with pain over twenty years, It cures rheumatism, neuralgia, face-ache, backache, sprains, and other bodily pains. It is an external remedy. It penetrates to the seat of the disease. It is simple. It is sure.

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The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

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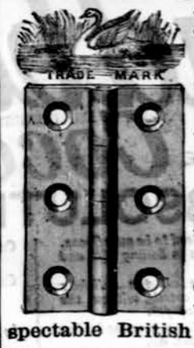

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"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day.
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—*Youngman.*

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.
SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm,
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 207.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dibrooghar, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1880. "Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I, and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other Saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Asiatic India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, 'A PLANTER.'—J. C. ENO."

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

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